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FR 1-56 March 19, 1956

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION AT NEAR-RECORD LEVEL

The world 1/ rice harvest of 1955-56 (August-July) is estimated at 275,000 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 262,400 million pounds in the year before, according to the second estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This crop is close to the record of 276,300 million pounds in 1953-54 and is 22 percent above average production in the immediate postwar (1945-46/49-50) period.

World rice area increased 5,500,000 acres, or 2.8 percent, as compared with the preceding season, and is 0.3 percent less than the record of 1953-54. Gains are largely in India, Thailand, and Japan, though a continued upward trend is noticeable in other Asian countries.

The increase in Asia's rice production is more pronounced than previously indicated because of large crops in Japan and India. Output increased also in Africa and Europe. Only in North America has production declined significantly. Prospects in South America and Australia are for total crops approximating the record level of last year.

The official estimate of Japan's 1955 rice crop is 32,505 million pounds of rough rice, which is 30 percent above the 24,989 million pounds produced in 1954, and is 31 percent more than the average production of 24,734 million pounds in the postwar (1945-49) period. It is reported that the phenomenal yield for Japan of 4,273 pounds of rough rice per acre was due chiefly to exceptionally favorable weather at all stages of growth during the rice season.

The planting in India of 3 million acres additional this year resulted in a record rice acreage, even larger than in 1953-54 when acreage was substantially above that of previous years. Due to this large acreage, even though extensive floods at the outset caused a reduction in the yield per acre, rice production is expected to exceed that of 1954-55.

Total rice production in the two principal rice-exporting countries, Thailand and Burma, is now estimated at 31,350 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 27,900 million pounds in the year before. The increase is in Thailand, where one of that country's largest crops is reported. Official data of Burma indicate a crop slightly less than in 1954-55.

1/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and the Soviet Union.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1945-46/49-50, annual 1952-53 to 1955-56 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	41	71	79	72	65	1,078	1,268	808	972	846	44.2	90.0	63.8	70.0	55.0
El Salvador	41	43	53	52	-	1,402	1,388	1,434	1,442	-	57.5	59.7	76.0	75.0	-
Honduras	31	27	30	27	30	735	930	833	741	900	22.8	25.1	25.0	20.0	27.0
Mexico	190	204	232	222	245	1,731	1,632	1,442	1,708	1,612	328.9	332.9	334.5	379.2	395.0
Nicaragua	28	61	85	35	60	1,286	1,241	1,395	1,594	1,250	36.0	75.7	118.6	55.8	75.0
Panama	124	169	196	204	195	1,169	1,211	1,249	1,066	1,205	145.0	204.7	244.8	217.4	235.0
United States	1,690	1,965	2,129	2,542	1,822	2,099	2,448	2,471	2,526	2,932	3,547.9	4,810.7	5,260.7	6,421.8	5,342.0
Cuba 3/	114	156	209	219	-	1,075	1,776	1,794	1,712	-	122.6	277.0	375.0	375.0	-
Dominican Republic	100	126	126	137	135	1,207	1,284	1,293	1,241	1,259	120.7	161.8	162.9	170.0	170.0
Total	2,478	2,941	3,275	3,651	2,963	-	-	-	-	-	4,574.7	6,209.9	6,868.9	7,992.5	6,961.4
EUROPE															
France	7	54	47	49	51	2,586	3,694	3,504	2,653	3,921	18.1	199.5	164.7	130.0	200.0
Greece	9	53	43	54	40	2,167	3,119	3,367	3,609	3,125	19.5	165.3	144.8	194.9	125.0
Italy	305	430	434	442	420	4,357	4,767	4,747	4,299	4,762	1,328.9	2,050.0	2,060.0	1,900.0	2,000.0
Portugal	53	85	81	88	93	3,013	3,648	3,823	3,615	3,925	159.7	310.1	309.7	318.1	365.0
Spain	129	160	169	169	165	4,358	4,463	5,130	4,734	5,000	562.2	714.1	867.0	800.0	825.0
Yugoslavia	7	7	11	19	20	1,414	2,371	3,127	2,995	2,750	9.9	16.6	34.4	56.9	55.0
Total countries shown	510	789	785	821	789	-	-	-	-	-	2,098.3	3,455.6	3,580.6	3,399.9	3,570.0
Other Europe	49	126	168	215	247	-	-	-	-	-	103.2	245.0	345.0	360.0	430.0
Total Europe	559	915	953	1,036	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	2,201.5	3,700.6	3,925.6	3,759.9	4,000.0
ASIA															
Iran	544	544	618	620	600	1,598	1,708	1,780	1,871	1,183	869.3	929.0	1,100.0	1,160.0	710.0
Iraq	643	525	530	625	430	993	1,143	1,189	1,256	919	638.4	600.0	630.0	785.0	395.0
Syria	19	7	13	15	10	2,026	1,829	2,746	2,793	2,300	38.5	12.8	35.7	41.9	23.0
Turkey	56	121	123	115	69	2,905	2,598	2,911	3,166	3,022	162.7	314.4	358.1	364.1	208.5
Burma	8,500	10,080	10,070	10,000	10,000	1,235	1,444	1,390	1,450	1,435	10,500.0	14,560.0	14,000.0	14,500.0	14,350.0
Ceylon	950	988	1,110	1,230	1,200	1,263	1,265	1,327	1,301	1,250	1,200.0	1,250.0	1,473.1	1,600.0	1,500.0
India 4/	71,500	74,674	77,032	75,000	78,000	1,063	1,125	1,214	1,133	1,115	76,000.0	84,000.0	93,500.0	85,000.0	87,000.0
Indochina 4/ 5/:															
Cambodia	2,298	2,716	2,725	2,700	2,300	798	1,142	1,133	889	1,130	1,833.1	3,102.5	3,086.4	2,400.0	2,600.0
Laos	1,500	1,500	1,850	1,200	1,800	650	733	622	646	667	975.0	1,100.0	1,150.0	775.0	1,200.0
South Vietnam	3,037	3,333	3,808	3,820	4,000	1,103	1,257	1,144	1,204	1,125	3,349.2	4,188.7	4,355.9	4,600.0	4,500.0
Indonesia	15,070	16,234	16,625	16,500	16,600	1,281	1,420	1,525	1,418	1,446	19,300.0	23,060.0	25,350.0	23,400.0	24,000.0
Japan	7,100	7,422	7,367	7,507	7,608	3,484	3,663	3,066	3,329	4,273	24,734.5	27,188.5	22,590.2	24,988.8	32,505.4
Korea	2,676	2,280	2,750	2,750	2,500	2,211	2,807	2,564	2,618	2,800	5,916.4	6,400.0	7,050.0	7,200.0	7,000.0
Malaya	831	825	822	867	860	1,362	1,901	1,766	1,684	1,686	1,132.1	1,568.2	1,451.4	1,460.1	1,450.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Nepal	3,200	3,400	3,600	3,200	3,400	781	765	806	688	706	2,500.0	2,600.0	2,900.0	2,200.0	2,400.0
Pakistan 4/	21,601	23,016	24,535	23,700	23,800	1,245	1,190	1,254	1,193	1,134	26,889.2	27,398.4	30,774.5	28,266.0	27,000.0
Philippine Republic	4,909	6,561	6,537	6,562	6,703	992	1,056	1,073	1,076	1,063	4,872.0	6,931.4	7,015.8	7,061.0	7,125.5
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638	1,931	1,947	1,801	1,900	1,329	2,339	2,597	2,536	2,579	2,996.7	4,517.5	5,055.5	4,567.0	4,900.0
Thailand	10,214	12,677	14,562	11,464	14,000	1,173	1,148	1,247	1,098	1,214	11,978.4	14,555.0	18,164.6	12,586.1	17,000.0
Total 6/	162,977	175,427	182,938	176,026	182,173	-	-	-	-	-	202,630.8	230,795.6	246,266.5	229,385.4	242,327.8
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102	151	155	138	145	2,674	2,837	3,019	2,917	2,759	272.7	428.4	468.0	402.6	400.0
Bolivia	30	37	41	45	48	1,467	1,449	1,512	1,422	1,458	44.0	53.6	62.0	64.0	70.0
Brazil 4/	4,290	5,121	5,993	6,150	6,000	1,423	1,323	1,239	1,382	1,417	6,105.7	6,773.4	7,422.5	8,500.0	8,500.0
British Guiana	97	153	140	150	155	2,343	1,856	2,143	2,400	2,355	227.3	283.9	300.0	360.0	365.0
Chile	79	78	68	74	70	2,578	2,618	2,607	2,781	2,571	203.7	204.2	177.3	205.8	180.0
Colombia	300	408	420	450	490	1,342	1,437	1,429	1,411	1,418	402.6	586.4	600.0	635.0	695.0
Ecuador	203	200	165	170	-	1,768	1,750	1,394	1,765	-	359.0	350.0	230.0	300.0	-
Paraguay	14	25	25	28	-	2,043	1,676	1,792	1,964	-	28.6	41.9	44.8	55.0	-
Peru	120	163	161	127	-	3,022	3,834	3,430	3,937	-	362.6	625.0	552.3	500.0	-
Surinam	41	49	50	52	-	2,490	2,435	2,542	2,827	-	102.1	119.3	127.1	147.0	-
Uruguay	29	33	40	43	40	2,855	3,509	3,402	3,605	3,375	82.8	115.8	136.1	155.0	135.0
Venezuela	50	97	114	155	150	1,100	1,134	1,123	1,387	1,100	55.0	110.0	128.0	215.0	165.0
Total	5,355	6,515	7,372	7,582	7,506	-	-	-	-	-	8,246.3	9,692.1	10,248.3	11,539.6	11,580.2
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342	406	432	-	-	813	958	915	-	-	278.0	389.0	395.2	-	-
Egypt	732	388	439	633	705	3,347	2,937	3,274	3,894	4,096	2,450.3	1,139.6	1,437.5	2,464.6	2,887.5
French Morocco	1	9	16	17	-	700	3,500	3,994	3,888	-	0.7	31.5	63.9	66.1	-
Madagascar	1,431	1,725	1,750	-	-	1,176	1,310	1,429	-	-	1,682.5	2,260.0	2,500.0	-	-
Total	7,106	7,567	7,863	7,995	8,109	-	-	-	-	-	7,912.1	7,725.4	8,678.7	9,394.6	9,833.4
OCEANIA															
Australia	31	34	39	39	42	4,042	4,897	4,382	5,472	4,762	125.3	166.5	170.9	213.4	200.0
Total	98	106	113	111	114	-	-	-	-	-	212.5	268.6	271.9	310.4	300.0
World total 6/	178,573	193,471	202,514	196,401	201,901	-	-	-	-	-	225,777.9	258,392.2	276,259.9	262,382.4	275,002.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Planted acreage. 5/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only. 6/ Excluding Communist China, North Korea, and U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

So far, prospects indicate Taiwan will have a larger crop than last year. Other countries of Asia that have had surpluses for export in recent years have less production than in 1954-55. Pakistan's rice crop is the smallest in several years. Despite an increase in acreage, September floods followed by widespread insect damage resulted in heavy crop losses.

Drought in South Vietnam during the planting season delayed rice sowing, but rains occurred in time for late plantings. Indications were for a normal crop, though harvesting was delayed. Even though the Cambodian crop is better than last year, little rice is expected to be available for export.

Reduced water availabilities in Iran and Iraq prevented the sowing of 1955 intended rice acreages and resulted in reduced yields per acre. Thus, the total harvests are reported at 61 and 50 percent, respectively, of the preceding year. The rice acreage and production of Turkey also are sharply below last year.

A record rice crop was produced in the Philippine Republic. New acreages were again put into rice, and the yields per acre were above average. Drought in Ceylon at present is causing considerable damage to the crop harvested in February-March. Even though the harvest of last October (representing around 37 percent of the total crop) was a good one, it appears that total production in the August-July period will be less than the record of the preceding year. Malaya's planted acreage is reported to be slightly less than last year, and so far indications are that the crop harvested mainly from December through April will approximate that of 1954-55.

Production in Europe is estimated at 4,000 million pounds of rough rice, which is slightly above the previous record of 2 years earlier. Italy's harvest was larger than in the preceding year. Though acreage was the smallest in several years, high yields per acre resulted in one of that country's largest crops. France had a record output, and good crops were produced in Spain and Portugal. Greece reduced rice acreage, yields were average, and production was the smallest since 1951.

Total rice production in the Western Hemisphere is estimated at 18,540 million pounds of rough rice, or 5 percent below the year before. The decline in the production of the United States is responsible for this decrease.

Revised official estimates of United States rice production are 5,342 million pounds of rough rice for 1955, a decline of 1,080 million pounds below 6,422 million pounds in 1954. Though acreage was reduced 28 percent under the marketing-quota program, exceptionally high yields per acre harvested in some areas resulted in a crop 17 percent less than in 1954. The 1955 estimate of United States rice production does not include 22.7 million pounds harvested in the minor producing States of Missouri, South Carolina, Arizona and Florida.

Mexico harvested a record rice crop on a record acreage. Honduras also had the largest crop on record. Serious flood damage in Costa Rica caused heavy rice-crop losses, so that import requirements will be increased.

A slight reduction in Brazil's rice acreage was indicated in the planting season. So far growing conditions are reported good, with a production approximating that of last year. Rice harvests in Colombia and British Guiana are the largest on record. Acreage and production are less in Venezuela, Uruguay and Chile.

Rice production increased sharply in Egypt. Exceptionally high yields were attributed in part to the distribution of selected seed. In Australia, unusually favorable weather resulted in an upward revision in the 1954-55 rice crop. Acreage was increased in 1955-56 and good weather thus far is expected to result in a crop approaching last year's record production.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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April 2, 1956

UNITED STATES RICE EXPORTS IN CALENDAR YEAR 1955

Rice exports from the United States in calendar year 1955 amounted to 11,382,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled as compared with 12,248,000 bags in the preceding year and with peak exports of 17,617,000 bags in 1952. Milled rice, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels was the principal type exported, accounting for 83 percent of total exports; while 14 percent of exports was milled, containing not over 25 percent whole kernels, and 4 percent was rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.

Principal countries of destination were Japan, Cuba, Canada and Belgium and Luxembourg. All exports to Japan were milled rice, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels. Exports to Cuba were 78 percent also of that classification, 19 percent rice, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels, and 3 percent rough rice converted to terms of milled rice.

Largest shipments of milled rice, containing not more than 25 percent whole kernels were to Cuba, European countries, chiefly Belgium and Luxembourg, French West Africa and Canada. Of rough rice exports, 99.2 percent went to Western Hemisphere countries, principally Canada, Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, by classification, calendar year 1955 1/

Country of destination	Rough		Milled		Total in terms of milled
	Unmilled	In terms of milled 2/	Not over 25% whole kernels	Over 25% whole kernels	
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	366,121	237,979	127,117	182,227	547,323
Mexico	2,260	1,469	0	275	1,744
Guatemala	70	45	2,000	0	2,045
British Honduras	270	175	5,375	24,600	30,150
Honduras	0	0	12,090	19,170	31,260
Nicaragua	0	0	0	2,302	2,302
Costa Rica	1,723	1,120	0	5,218	6,338
Panama	2,705	1,758	0	0	1,758
Canal Zone	0	0	0	381	381
El Salvador	200	130	0	2,000	2,130
Bermuda	0	0	40	3,735	3,775
Bahamas	0	0	0	445	445
Cuba	134,526	87,442	484,185	2,001,878	2,573,505
Jamaica	83	54	3,360	443	3,857
Haiti	1,100	715	0	70,639	71,354
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	100	100
Leeward and Windward Islands	0	0	0	144	144
French West Indies	0	0	355	0	355
Netherland Antilles	0	0	410	35,955	36,365
Bolivia	0	0	0	110,167	110,167
Brazil	58	38	0	0	38
Colombia	19,587	12,732	6,000	23,500	42,232
Ecuador	600	390	0	0	390
Venezuela	80,183	52,119	0	173	52,292
Total	609,486	396,166	640,932	2,483,352	3,520,450
Europe:					
Austria	0	0	23,320	0	23,320
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	450,466	6,298	456,764
Denmark	0	0	6,000	700	6,700
East Germany	0	0	0	5,201	5,201
West Germany	0	0	56,151	100	56,251
Greece	0	0	0	1,119	1,119
France	0	0	0	96	96
Ireland	0	0	448	0	448
Netherlands	0	0	68,970	250	69,220
Sweden	0	0	4,194	7,324	11,518
Switzerland	0	0	4,212	18,668	22,880
Trieste	0	0	58,054	0	58,054
Total	0	0	671,815	39,756	711,571

Continued

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, by classification, calendar year 1955 1/ - Continued

Country of destination	Rough		Milled		Total in terms of milled
	Unmilled	In terms of milled 2/	Not over 25% whole kernels	Over 25% whole kernels	
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Asia:					
India	0	0	0	204,754	204,754
Iran	0	0	0	50	50
Israel	0	0	0	7,885	7,885
Arabian Pen	0	0	0	500	500
Afghanistan	0	0	0	41	41
Indochina	0	0	0	220,470	220,470
Japan	0	0	0	6,111,766	6,111,766
Philippines	0	0	40,733	1,032	41,765
Nonsei & Nonpo Islands, n.e.s.	0	0	0	3,775	3,775
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	71,541	71,541
Lebanon	0	0	0	44	44
Total	0	0	40,733	6,621,858	6,662,591
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	0	0	0	85	85
French Morocco	66	43	220	0	263
French West Africa	0	0	199,655	0	199,655
Liberia	3,900	2,535	26,560	204,852	233,947
Mozambique	438	285	0	0	285
Union of So. Africa	0	0	2,499	10,544	13,043
Total	4,404	2,863	228,934	215,481	447,278
Trust Territory of the Pacific	0	0	2,033	20,521	22,554
Other 3/	515	334	1,100	15,964	17,398
Total world	614,405	399,363	1,585,547	9,396,932	11,381,842

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Converted at 65 percent. 3/ Starting with January 1954, "other" includes shipments valued at less than $500 each when the number of such shipments to a country is few.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

RICE: United States exports, in terms of milled, to specified countries, by calendar year, 1951-55 1/

Country of destination	1951	1952	1953	1954 2/	1955 2/
	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags	Bags
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	399,275	530,429	599,602	588,015	547,323
British Honduras	27,500	12,250	2,500	31,004	30,151
Honduras	0	0	0	16,500	31,260
Haiti	1,314	4,219	1,854	54,893	71,354
Cuba	5,557,341	4,814,222	5,555,553	4,102,365	2,573,504
Netherlands Antilles	26,413	34,712	42,025	51,198	36,365
Bolivia	2,856	1,850	8,235	2,675	110,167
Colombia	465	110	807	485,861	42,232
Venezuela	441,664	56,872	148,060	148,537	52,292
Other countries	71,585	100,481	24,769	16,444	25,802
Total	6,528,413	5,555,145	6,383,405	5,497,492	3,520,450
Europe:					
Belgium & Luxembourg	8,288	82,192	159,207	223,315	456,764
Greece	263,359	44,477	5,401	10,187	1,119
Ireland	0	500	0	16,044	448
Netherlands	1,650	0	6,720	11,984	69,220
Sweden	120	36	0	68,786	11,519
Switzerland	30,837	34,401	57,097	60,981	22,880
West Germany	265	710	16,252	21,193	56,251
Other countries	703	6,296	29,406	9,603 3/	93,370
Total	305,222	168,612	274,083	422,093	711,571
Asia:					
Ceylon	0	1,388,282	0	0	0
India	0	563	0	0	204,753
Indochina	0	4	0	0	220,470
Indonesia	1,283,945	809,305	811,345	0	0
Hong Kong	0	179,200	0	180	0
Korea, Republic of	1,409,352 4/	2,466,362 4/	4,437,813	150	0
Japan	1,086,228	6,389,406	5,062,331	5,956,678	6,111,766
Philippines	9	71,464	90	0	41,765
Ryukyu Islands	0	421,613	194,611	0	0
Saudi Arabia	125,506	84,960	149,998	180,261	71,540
Other countries	6,224	8,135	18,511	13,522	12,298
Total	3,911,264	11,819,294	10,674,699	6,150,791	6,662,592
Total Oceania	4,691	21,869	18,148	20,780	22,554
Liberia	65,516	49,209	20	145,682	233,947
French West Africa	130	0	0	0	199,655
Other Africa	524	3,221	988	11,253	13,675
Total world	10,815,760	17,617,350	17,351,343	12,248,091	11,381,842

1/ Milled rice, including brown screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes 58,054 bags to Trieste. 4/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the International Cooperation Administration.

Source: Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

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POTENTIAL USES OF RICE IN GERMANY

This article appeared in the March number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. It was written by Mr. Jacques Kahane, Head of the Rice Division and Mr. F. Sehlomer and is based largely on information supplied by Mr. F. Miescke of the Verein Deutscher Reismuhlen, Hamburg, Germany. As the subject is of considerable interest to the rice industry, the article is reproduced in its entirety.

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The accumulation of rice surpluses in recent years in some exporting countries makes it desirable to examine the possibilities of increased consumption in certain European countries. In this context, special attention should be given to the use of rice as feed and in industry, for in Northern Europe direct human consumption of rice per caput is unlikely to expand materially. This grain could find wider uses both in the livestock industry, whose expansion depends so much on rising incomes, and in the brewing and starch industries, provided the policies favoring the use of domestic grain and potatoes are modified.

Among European countries, Germany deserves the special interest of rice exporters since this country has developed a large linen industry, using starch, and the largest breweries of the continent, utilizes considerable quantities of imported concentrated feed in its very intensive animal husbandry, and possesses rice mills that used to supply some foreign markets with the fully processed product.

In the mid-thirties, Germany, though discouraging the use of rice in favor of domestic carbohydrate feeds, was the second largest importer of rice in Europe. At present, Western Germany's consumption of rice, although it expanded after the shortage of the war and first postwar years, is still only one half of what it was in the early thirties, and one fifth less than what it was in the last five years preceding the war. Table 1 shows both imports (in which partly milled rice predominated) and exports (which consisted almost entirely of the fully milled product) for the years 1926-38

TABLE 1. - Germany's Foreign Trade in Rice in 1926-38 and that of Western Germany in 1950-55

Year	Imports				Exports	Net Imports	
	Husked rice	Husked rice in terms of fully milled rice 1/	Fully milled rice, including brokens	Total		Total	Western Germany 2/
	Thousand metric tons						
1926	107	94	241	335	156	179	101
1927	144	124	200	324	133	209	119
1928	163	143	238	381	127	254	144
1929	141	124	158	281	116	165	94
1930	144	127	105	332	72	260	148
1931	274	241	132	374	62	311	177
1932	264	233	121	353	48	306	173
1933	194	171	114	284	37	247	140
1934	223	196	65	261	34	227	129
1935	151	133	40	173	28	145	82
1936	140	123	29	152	25	125	72
1937	186	164	34	198	27	171	97
1938	244	215	32	246	23	224	127
1934-38 Av. ..	189	166	40	202	27	179	102
1950	88	77	37	114	-		114
1951	69	60	19	79	-		79
1952	52	46	6	52	2		50
1953	83	73	10	83	2		81
1954	63	56	16	72	1		71
1950-54 Av. ..	71	62	18	80	1		79
1955 (9 mos.)	74	65	17	82	3		79

1/ Converted at 88 percent. 2/ 56.75 percent of prewar totals.

and 1950-55. In order to make prewar figures for the territory comprised in the frontiers of 1937 and the postwar data for Western Germany (comprising the Federal Republic and West Berlin) roughly comparable, the last column gives prewar net imports reduced by 43.25 percent, a coefficient corresponding to Eastern Germany's share of the total population before the war. Complete figures are not available for imports through 1949, i.e., before the economic unification of the three western zones of occupation.

The table clearly brings out the great development of the German rice trade before the policy of autarky took effect. On the average, during 1934-38, more than one half of Germany's rice exports went to Czechoslovakia. Sales to other countries of Eastern Europe were small, but those directed to Estonia showed remarkable steadiness.

Since the population of Western Germany has increased by about one quarter since the war, current net imports provide scarcely half the prewar per caput consumption of rice. Consumption averaged nearly 2.5 kilograms (fully milled) in the years 1935-36/1937-38, and did not quite reach 1.25 kilograms in the years 1951-52/1953-54 1/. If per caput consumption were restored to the prewar level, the West German market would absorb approximately an additional 65,000 tons of rice (in terms of fully milled rice).

The utilization of rice in brewing is limited by a law 2/ which prohibits the use of any ingredient other than barley, hops, yeast, and water in the brewing of beer intended for the domestic market. Rice may be used for export beer 3/, and brokens provide a very good material for fermentation. Some idea of the quantities other industries could absorb may be gathered from the figures on grain used for starch, baking and pudding powders, and baking admixtures; these exceeded 100,000 tons annually in the years 1952-53. But the use of rice in these industries is at present negligible. Still greater is the potential use of rice bran, since brown bran, which contains a high percentage of proteins and fat, is well suited for meat and milk production, while the lighter polishings, containing much starch, serve for fattening. About 700,000 tons of all types of bran were fed to animals in 1953-54, and, as long as bran was admitted free of duty and without other restrictions 4/, large quantities of rice bran were fed to pigs, poultry, cattle, and horses. But at present rice bran represents less than 1 percent of all types of bran consumed; almost no rice bran is used by the feedingstuffs industry which produced an average of 928,000 tons of compound feeds in 1953-54. Thus, the German livestock industry would appear to offer much scope for an increased use of rice by-products, since feed rations containing large percentages of rice bran (which in the following data on feed rations is taken to be yellow rice bran containing less than 6 percent of crude fiber) have given good results.

1/ Statistisches Jahrbuch fur die Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1955, p. 496.
2/ Beer Tax Law (Biersteuergesetz) of 28 March 1931 and 21 December 1938.
3/ Text of Beer Tax Law as amended on 14 March 1952.
4/ Bran was on the free list until 1930; imports of rice and rice bran were taken over by a government agency in 1932.

TABLE 2. - Unit Values of Imported Brewers' Raw Materials in 1954 and 1955

Commodity	Imports		Import unit values	
	1954	1955 1/	1954	1955 1/
	- Thousand tons -		U.S. $ per metric ton	
Broken rice	10.7	9.3	107.95	75.60
Malting barley	49.6	53.3	80.40	90.24

1/ January-August.

For instance, a horse ration, consisting mainly of oats, wheat bran, and potato flakes, may contain 30 percent of rice bran; for laying hens, a ration containing 20 percent of rice bran along with wheat bran, sorghum meal, potato flakes, maize-germ meal, fish meal, etc., is recommended. In dairying, a ration containing 25 percent of rice bran has found official approval; and in fattening cattle, rations with an admixture of about 10 percent of rice bran to dry sugar-beet slices, beet leaves, and maize silage, etc., have given excellent results.

Given such possibilities, the actual use of rice products would depend mainly on the price relationship between rice and competing products. In this respect, the world market situation has recently taken a turn favorable to rice. This may be shown by a comparison of the import unit values of broken rice and malting barley.

The brewing of export beer is estimated to absorb at present only about 600-700 tons of broken rice annually. Other industries which process products for starch, baking powders, and the like, absorb only small quantities of brokens, and prices are not yet considered attractive even after their recent fall. Similar data for feed are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3. - Quantities and Unit Values of Imported Rice and of Various Feedingstuffs, 1953-55

Commodity	Imports			Import unit values		
	1953	1954	1955 1/	1953	1954	1955 1/
	- - Thousand metric tons -			- - U.S. $ per metric ton -		
Husked (brown) rice	83.0	63.3	61.6	209.28	179.93	122.51
Milled (white) rice	10.0	5.7	5.0	222.43	234.61	195.62
Brokens		10.7	9.3		107.95	75.64
Other grain:						
Feeding barley	807.6	958.0	445.9	80.27	57.33	72.39
Maize	363.5	739.1	323.4	79.87	70.96	74.98
Millets	113.3	42.5	113.2	79.41	64.33	55.92
Rye	147.2	173.3	129.4	87.97	61.05	67.83
Oats	0.2	154.7	89.3	-	55.62	76.36
Other grains	10.6	10.1	3.0	79.41	79.84	112.21
Total grain, mainly for feed	1,442.4	2,077.7	1,104.2			
Root meal:						
Tapioca	8.2	97.3	89.7	78.91	66.65	63.49
Arrowroot (manioc)	0.2	0.7	0.5	88.36	80.43	89.35
Total root meal	8.4	98.0	90.2			
Oilseed meal and cake:						
Groundnut	16.9	31.9	21.2	93.57	93.40	100.94
Copra	36.1	64.2	29.9	86.50	77.31	76.27
Palm kernel	40.4	70.8	44.4	77.93	63.19	65.47
Rapeseed	33.2	6.3	7.2	65.78	59.56	69.39
Soybean	12.1	9.6	4.0	100.41	94.52	85.79
Linseed	54.1	73.9	44.9	90.77	91.07	97.71
Sunflower-seed	16.4	26.4	13.0	77.04	75.86	86.54
Other	33.2	38.1	24.7	65.78	78.72	87.53
Total oilseed meal and cake	242.4	321.2	189.3			

The commodities listed have very different feeding values which are difficult to assess; the same products do not have the same feeding values for all species of animals, and products listed under the same heading in trade statistics may vary widely in grade. Different series of experiments have yielded different results, yet it may be useful to relate one set of such figures to the import unit values, as is done in Table 4. In the first column, feeding values for poultry, as computed by Professor Reinhard Fangauf, Kiel-Steenbek 5/, are given, and in the next three columns, these are related to the import unit values for 1953-55.

Professor Fangauf computes the feeding values of bran at nearly 79 percent for rice, at almost 70 percent for rye and wheat, and at over 82 percent for maize. On the basis of these values, the Hamburg spot quotations of 1 October 1955 for these four types of bran showed rice bran as cheaper than wheat and maize bran, though more expensive than rye bran.

5/ One gram of total digestible nutrients corresponds to 4.1 calories, 1 gram of digestible fat being weighted by the factor 2.3. See also H. Engler, Huhnerhaltung und Huhnerzucht, Berne, 1952, especially pp. 47-48, and pp. 82 et seq.

TABLE 4. - Import Unit Values of Rice Products and Competing Feeds Related to Feeding Values

Commodity	Content of total digestible nutrients	Feeding units 1/ obtainable per $100		
	Percentage	1953	1954	1955 2/
Rice products:				
Broken rice	84.7	-	785	1,120
Fully milled rice	84.6	-	361	433
Husked rice	83.6	399	465	682
Other grains:				
Feeding barley	62.3	766	1,087	861
Millets	72.0	907	1,119	1,288
Rye	66.1	693	1,083	974
Oats	59.8	-	1,075	783
Maize	80.8	1,012	1,139	1,078
Root meals:				
Tapioca	82.6	1,047	1,239	1,301
Arrowroot	82.1	929	1,021	919
Oilseed meals and cakes:				
Groundnut	66.0	705	707	654
Copra	58.0	671	750	760
Palm kernel	55.8	716	883	852
Rapeseed	55.0	836	923	793
Soybean	65.2	649	690	760
Linseed	43.7	481	480	447
Sunflower-seed	65.1	845	858	752

1/ Kilograms of total digestible nutrients.
2/ January-August.

This advantageous position of broken rice and rice bran as compared with other feeds has been enhanced by the changes in prices in 1955. The restricted use of rice in feeding is explained by the import regulations which the Federal Republic maintains in the interest of domestic producers but, of course, also adapts to the need for finding export markets.

In general, imports of rice and rice products are subject to import duties plus a 4 percent ad valorem fee levied in compensation of the domestic turnover tax (as against 1.5 percent on other grains); but brokens for brewing export beer, and cleaned rice and brokens for making starch, pudding and baking powders, soup ingredients and baking admixtures enter free of duty; brewers' brokens are also exempt from turnover tax 6/. Supervision by the revenue authorities ensures that these materials are not diverted to other uses. Rice starch is permitted for special uses only in infant food, laundry, and photographic material industries.

Husked rice, i.e., brown rice (loonzain) containing not more than 2 percent of paddy, enters free of duty. Other rice products are charged the following ad valorem rates: 7/

Paddy (a)	5	percent
Rice flour (b)	30	"
Cleaned rice, ground rice, brokens (c) . . .	15	"
Rice bran	12	"

(a) The Federal Republic prohibits the use of rice husks for feeding, and therefore discourages the import of paddy in favor of husked rice.

(b) Conventional rate agreed upon with Italy; this rate has become the decisive one through the operation of the most-favored-nation clause.

(c) 25 percent or more passing sieve No. 3.

At the end of 1955, brokens were included in the list of goods which may be imported without quantitative restrictions from countries of the European Payments Union and from bilateral account countries.

The effective German demand for rice (like that for other grains) is influenced, not so much by the import duties, as by the general grain import policy. All imports of grain and grain products, including offal, must be offered to the government import agency which may store or retrocede them at its own price, in which case it also may direct the purchaser as to the further disposal of the merchandise. The retrocession is made at a price designed to safeguard the price limits annually fixed for domestic grain. In times of shortage, imports may be subsidized; the practice of fixing the retrocession price higher than the import value, known as Abschopfung (skimming off), is practically tantamount to the use of highly flexible import duties, although the tariff of 1951 did not provide for duties on unprocessed feed grain.

6/ Turnover Tax Law (Umsatzsteuergesetz) of 1 September 1951, and Compensation Tax Regulations (Ausgleichsteuerordnung) of 1939, as amended in 1940, 1941 1942, 1950, and 1951.

7/ Customs Tariff Law (Zolltarifgesetz) of 16 August 1951.

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WORLD RICE CROP REACHES RECORD LEVEL

World rice production in 1955-56 (August-July) is estimated at 422,400 million pounds of rough rice, only slightly above the previous record harvest of 420,600 million pounds in 1953-54, according to the third estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The estimate is 7 percent above production in the preceding year, and is an increase of 20 percent over the average of the immediate postwar (1945-46/49-50) period.

World rice area increased 4,300,000 acres, or 1.7 percent, as compared with the year before, and was 0.6 percent less than the record of 1953-54, according to the third estimate. The acreage gains were predominantly in the heavy rice-producing countries of Asia, principally Thailand, India, Communist China, and Japan. Biggest area decreases were in North America and South America. Acreages of Europe and Africa declined only slightly from the preceding year.

Rice production of Asia, where about 93 percent of the world's rice crop was harvested, approximated the record level of 1953-54. Principal increases above 1954-55 were in Communist China, Japan, Thailand and India.

The record rice harvest of Communist China in 1955-56 is estimated at 145,500 million pounds, a sharp increase above the 1954-55 crop, which was reduced by floods. This production is 10 percent above estimated production in the average prewar (1931-37) period.

Revised statistics on the rice acreage, yield per acre and production of Communist China, including Manchuria, are published for the first time in this report. Upward revisions from 1930 through 1955 have been made as the result of a comprehensive study of China's land use, population, and food utilization prewar and postwar. Historically, official statistics of rice acreage, and also population, in China were considered incomplete and on too low a level, and the published census of population figures for 1953 sustain this position. China's prewar rice acreage therefore was revised upward 15 percent and production upward 20 percent. Yields of rough rice per acre were revised about 5 percent.

The estimate of 145,500 million pounds for the 1955 rice crop of Communist China is 10 percent above the revised prewar production as compared with an increase of approximately 14 percent for all of Asia. Although an increase of 10 percent in rice production for Communist China is still

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1945-46/49-50, annual 1952-53 to 1955-56 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/	Average 1945-46 to 1949-50	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55 2/	1955-56 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
Costa Rica	41	71	91	-	-	1,078	1,268	1,151	-	-	44.2	90.0	104.7	-	-
El Salvador	41	43	53	49	-	1,402	1,388	1,434	1,520	-	57.5	59.7	76.0	74.5	-
Guatemala	17	19	25	23	23	971	1,142	956	926	935	16.5	21.7	23.9	21.3	21.5
Honduras	31	27	30	27	30	735	930	833	741	900	22.8	25.1	25.0	20.0	27.0
Mexico	190	204	232	222	284	1,731	1,632	1,442	1,689	1,637	328.9	332.9	334.5	375.0	465.0
Nicaragua	28	61	85	35	60	1,286	1,241	1,395	1,594	1,250	36.0	75.7	118.6	55.8	75.0
Panama	124	169	196	204	208	1,169	1,211	1,249	1,066	1,010	145.0	204.7	244.8	217.4	210.0
United States	1,690	1,965	2,129	2,542	1,822	2,099	2,448	2,471	2,526	2,932	3,547.9	4,810.7	5,260.7	6,421.6	5,342.0
Cuba 3/	114	156	209	219	250	1,075	1,776	1,794	1,712	1,600	122.6	277.0	375.0	375.0	400.0
Dominican Republic	100	126	126	137	135	1,350	1,548	1,548	1,620	1,630	135.0	195.0	195.0	222.0	220.0
Jamaica	6	7	11	20	23	1,717	1,571	2,091	1,700	1,739	10.3	11.0	23.0	34.0	40.0
Total	2,478	2,936	3,282	3,647	3,052	-	-	-	-	-	4,589.0	6,234.3	6,927.3	8,039.5	7,089.0
EUROPE															
France	7	54	47	48	51	2,586	3,694	3,504	2,708	3,431	18.1	199.5	164.7	130.0	175.0
Greece	9	53	43	53	45	2,167	3,119	3,367	3,585	3,000	19.5	165.3	144.8	190.0	135.0
Italy	305	430	434	440	416	4,357	4,767	4,747	4,355	4,555	1,328.9	2,050.0	2,060.0	1,916.2	1,895.0
Portugal	53	85	82	88	93	3,013	3,648	3,777	3,616	3,925	159.7	310.1	309.7	318.2	365.0
Spain	129	160	169	175	152	4,358	4,463	5,131	5,047	5,428	562.2	714.1	867.1	883.2	825.0
Yugoslavia	7	7	11	19	20	1,414	2,371	3,127	2,995	2,750	9.9	16.6	34.4	56.9	55.0
Total countries shown	510	789	786	823	777	-	-	-	-	-	2,098.3	3,455.6	3,580.7	3,494.5	3,450.0
Other Europe	49	126	168	215	247	-	-	-	-	-	103.2	245.0	345.0	360.0	430.0
Total Europe	559	915	954	1,038	1,024	-	-	-	-	-	2,201.5	3,700.6	3,925.7	3,854.5	3,880.0
ASIA															
Iran	544	544	618	620	600	1,598	1,708	1,780	1,871	1,183	869.3	929.0	1,100.0	1,160.0	710.0
Iraq	643	525	530	625	430	993	1,143	1,189	1,256	919	638.4	600.0	630.0	785.0	395.0
Syria	19	7	13	15	10	2,026	1,829	2,746	2,793	2,300	38.5	12.8	35.7	41.9	23.0
Turkey	56	121	123	115	69	2,905	2,598	2,911	3,166	3,022	162.7	314.4	358.1	364.1	208.5
Burma	8,500	11,050	11,100	11,080	11,000	1,235	1,318	1,261	1,334	1,309	10,500.0	14,560.0	14,000.0	14,785.0	14,400.0
Ceylon	950	988	1,110	1,230	1,200	1,263	1,265	1,327	1,301	1,208	1,200.0	1,250.0	1,473.1	1,600.0	1,450.0
China	54,400	60,130	61,770	61,440	62,100	2,316	2,347	2,320	2,163	2,343	126,000.0	141,100.0	143,300.0	132,900.0	145,500.0
Hong Kong	26	22	25	23	-	2,885	3,064	3,120	2,491	-	75.0	67.4	78.0	57.3	-
India 4/	71,500	74,674	77,032	75,949	77,000	1,063	1,125	1,214	1,106	1,143	76,000.0	84,000.0	93,500.0	84,000.0	88,000.0
Indochina 4/ 5/															
Cambodia	2,298	2,716	2,725	2,700	2,300	798	1,142	1,133	889	1,087	1,833.1	3,102.5	3,086.4	2,400.0	2,500.0
Laos	1,500	1,500	1,850	1,200	1,500	650	733	622	646	733	975.0	1,100.0	1,150.0	775.0	1,100.0
South Vietnam	3,037	3,333	3,808	3,820	4,000	1,103	1,257	1,144	1,204	1,150	3,349.2	4,188.7	4,355.9	4,600.0	4,600.0
Indonesia	15,070	16,234	16,560	16,190	16,500	1,281	1,420	1,548	1,493	1,515	19,300.0	23,060.0	25,640.0	24,170.0	25,000.0
Japan	7,100	7,422	7,367	7,507	7,608	3,484	3,663	3,066	3,329	4,273	24,734.5	27,188.5	22,590.2	24,988.8	32,505.4
Korea	2,676	2,280	2,750	2,750	2,700	2,211	2,807	2,564	2,618	2,592	5,916.4	6,400.0	7,050.0	7,200.0	7,000.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Malaya	831	825	822	867	840	1,362	1,901	1,766	1,672	1,702	1,132.1	1,568.2	1,451.4	1,450.0	1,430.0
Nepal	3,200	3,200	3,250	3,250	3,250	750	688	800	785	831	2,400.0	2,200.0	2,600.0	2,550.0	2,700.0
Pakistan 4/	21,601	23,016	24,535	23,700	23,500	1,245	1,190	1,254	1,193	1,128	26,389.2	27,398.4	30,774.5	28,266.0	26,500.0
Philippine Republic	4,909	6,561	6,537	6,562	6,694	992	1,056	1,073	1,076	1,066	4,872.0	6,931.4	7,015.8	7,061.0	7,135.1
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638	1,931	1,947	1,801	1,935	1,829	2,339	2,597	2,536	2,532	2,996.7	4,517.5	5,055.5	4,567.0	4,900.0
Thailand	10,214	12,677	14,562	11,178	14,100	1,173	1,148	1,247	1,126	1,248	11,978.4	14,555.0	18,164.6	12,536.1	17,600.0
Total	217,757	236,771	245,823	239,363	244,431	-	-	-	-	-	329,255.8	372,478.0	390,655.8	363,628.4	391,448.9
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102	151	155	136	141	2,674	2,837	3,019	2,793	2,752	272.7	428.4	468.0	379.9	388.0
Bolivia	30	37	41	45	48	1,467	1,449	1,512	1,422	1,458	44.0	53.6	62.0	64.0	70.0
Brazil 4/	4,290	5,121	5,993	5,942	5,800	1,423	1,323	1,239	1,294	1,379	6,105.7	6,773.4	7,422.5	7,688.5	8,000.0
British Guiana	97	153	140	150	147	2,343	1,856	2,107	2,400	2,381	227.3	283.9	295.0	360.0	350.0
Chile	79	78	68	74	70	2,578	2,618	2,607	2,781	2,479	203.7	204.2	177.3	205.8	173.5
Colombia	300	408	420	450	490	1,342	1,437	1,429	1,411	1,327	402.6	586.4	600.0	635.0	650.0
Ecuador	203	200	165	170	-	1,768	1,750	1,394	1,765	-	359.0	350.0	230.0	300.0	-
Paraguay	14	18	25	28	-	2,043	1,961	1,792	1,964	-	28.6	35.3	44.8	55.0	-
Peru	120	163	170	166	158	3,022	3,334	3,268	3,387	3,038	362.6	625.0	555.6	562.2	480.0
Surinam	41	49	50	52	53	2,490	2,435	2,542	2,827	2,323	102.1	119.3	127.1	147.0	149.6
Uruguay	29	33	40	43	40	2,355	3,509	3,402	3,486	3,500	82.8	115.8	136.1	149.9	140.0
Venezuela	50	97	114	155	150	1,100	1,134	1,123	1,387	1,100	55.0	110.0	128.0	215.0	165.0
Total	5,355	6,508	7,381	7,411	7,291	-	-	-	-	-	8,246.3	9,685.5	10,246.6	10,762.5	10,906.3
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342	406	432	-	-	813	958	915	-	-	278.0	389.0	395.2	-	-
Egypt	732	388	439	633	623	3,347	2,937	3,274	3,394	3,291	2,450.3	1,139.6	1,437.5	2,464.6	2,050.0
French Morocco	1	9	16	17	-	700	3,500	3,994	3,888	-	0.7	31.5	63.9	66.1	-
Madagascar	1,431	1,725	1,750	-	-	1,176	1,310	1,429	-	-	1,682.5	2,260.0	2,500.0	-	-
Total	7,125	7,604	7,922	8,105	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	7,795.7	7,541.9	8,525.6	9,306.0	8,316.8
OCEANIA															
Australia	31	34	39	39	38	4,042	4,897	4,382	5,472	4,474	125.3	166.5	170.9	213.4	170.0
Fiji	32	37	35	35	-	1,609	1,678	1,657	1,629	-	51.5	62.1	58.0	57.0	-
Total	98	107	112	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	215.5	268.6	271.9	308.4	268.0
World total	233,372	254,841	265,474	259,673	264,001	-	-	-	-	-	352,303.8	399,908.9	420,552.9	395,399.3	422,409.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Planted acreage. 5/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only.

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less than the estimated population gain of 14 percent, it may be offset to a large extent by reduced after-harvest losses, improved transportation, and consumption of other foods.

The tentative 1955 estimate for Communist China is 11 percent below the estimate of official sources. Estimates of rice acreage and yields in the postwar years are in accord with the best information now attainable and are subject to revision as subsequent material becomes available.

The official estimate of Japan's 1955 rice crop remains at 32,505 million pounds of rough rice with a phenomenal yield for that country of 4,273 pounds per acre. This would be an increase in production of 7,500 million pounds, equal to 30 percent more than in the year before.

India harvested a larger rice crop than expected. Although the rice acreage was less than earlier forecasts had indicated, yields per acre were much better. The near-record harvest exceeded that of a year earlier, but was 6 percent below the record production of 1953-54.

Better growing conditions are reported in Indonesia so that rice production should exceed that of the year before. The Philippine Republic harvested a record crop on a record acreage.

Though Malaya's per acre yields are larger than last year, a reduction in acreage is expected to result in a slightly smaller crop. Severe drought in Ceylon decreased substantially the February-March crop, and the total of the two harvests in 1955-56 is estimated at about 9 percent less than the record production of the preceding year.

Total production in the four principal exporting countries of Asia in 1955 - Burma, Thailand, Pakistan, and Taiwan - is estimated at 63,400 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 60,200 million pounds in 1954-55. This is an increase of 3,200 million pounds of rough rice, or 1 million metric tons in terms of milled rice, more than in the year before. This gain is chiefly in Thailand, where the outturn exceeded expectations. Conditions were excellent for Taiwan's spring crop. Since the 1955 fall crop was good, a near-record production was harvested in 1955-56.

Burma's acreage was reported to be slightly less, and production decreased moderately from the preceding year. Floods in East Pakistan reduced that country's rice crop to the extent that Pakistan is importing several hundred thousand tons of rice in 1956.

Rice production in the Near East dropped sharply in 1955-56. The total harvest is estimated at approximately 1,350 million pounds, a decline of 43 percent from the preceding year's record of 2,360 million pounds, and 21 percent below the average in the 1945-49 period. Production in Iran and Iraq, the principal producers, declined 39 and 50 percent, respectively, as a result of restricted water supplies. Turkey's crop was 45 percent less than in the year before.

The European harvest was slightly lower than the prospective record crop indicated earlier in the season so that the final outturn was approximately the same as in the year before, and was 1 percent less than the record production in 1953. Acreage was reduced in Italy and Spain, 5 and 13 percent, respectively. However, high yields per acre were harvested in both countries, so that production declines were only 1 and 7 percent, respectively.

Portugal's excellent crop resulted from record yields per acre produced on a record acreage. France increased acreage slightly, and a near-record crop was harvested. In Greece, acreage was reduced, and yields were cut by heavy rains.

Total rice production in the Western Hemisphere is estimated at 18,000 million pounds, a decline of 4 percent from the record 18,800 million pounds in the preceding year. This estimate of production nevertheless is 46 percent above the postwar (1945-46/49-50) period.

South America, producer of 61 percent of rice in the Western Hemisphere this season, is harvesting a record crop. Brazil reduced rice acreage below the peak level of the 2 preceding years. While yields are reported to be slightly below average, they exceeded those of the last 3 drought years and a record harvest is expected. Colombia also had a record crop.

Drought in Peru prevented the planting of some acreage and cut rice yields, reducing the crop to approximately 15 percent below last year. Argentina's rice acreage harvested and per acre yields exceeded those of 1954-55, but were less than in 1953-54.

Rice production in North America declined 12 percent below last year's record harvest. Acreage in the United States was under allotment and the smallest in 5 years. Record high yields per acre harvested, however, resulted in a near-record crop. Mexico planted a record acreage and harvested the largest crop ever produced. Cuba reportedly also increased acreage and harvested a record crop.

A program for increasing rice production in Jamaica is beginning to show good results. As a result of a steady increase in rice acreage in recent years, an area of 23,000 acres this season is more than 3 times as large as in 1952-53. Production in 1955-56 amounted to 40 million pounds of rough rice as compared with the average of 10 million pounds in the 1945-46/49-50 period. Rice acreage is expected to increase in succeeding years.

Egypt's rice harvest is reported to be substantially below the first official estimate. Though the present estimate is about 400 million pounds below the bumper crop of 1954, it exceeds the small output of 1951 through 1953, when Egypt's water supplies were limited.

Australia's rice crop was set back at the outset by heavy rains and cold weather, and farmers planted only 38,000 acres as compared with 44,000 acres authorized. Subsequent unfavorable weather resulted in lower yields per acre than in a year earlier.

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TRENDS IN WORLD RICE EXPORTS AMONG PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS

World rice exports in 1955 were the heaviest in postwar years, due largely to the disposal of accumulated surpluses by the principal exporting countries of Asia, Burma and Thailand. Although total rice exports were 10 percent above the preceding year, they were only slightly over 1952. Africa and Oceania also increased rice trade. On the other hand, rice exports continued to decline from the principal exporting countries of North America, South America, and Europe.

Significant gains in rice exports during calendar year 1955 occurred in Burma, Pakistan, Taiwan, Egypt and Australia. Those of Thailand increased over 1954, but were less than in some other years. Exports from Vietnam and Cambodia declined sharply.

Burma's exports of 3,743 million pounds were the largest in postwar years and were 16 percent above 1954. This volume approximated one-third of international trade in rice as compared with 37 percent prior to World War 11 (1936-40). Burma in 1955, chiefly through trade and barter agreements, was able to dispose of the burdensome surplus that had accumulated at the beginning of 1955.

Principal destinations of Burma's 1955 exports were India, Japan, Malaya-Singapore, Ceylon, U.S.S.R. and the Satellites, and Communist China. Rice exports increased also to European countries, such as the United Kingdom and Western Germany.

Thailand in 1955 also disposed of accumulated surpluses plus the 1954 crop, which was reduced by drought. Approximately one-half of Thailand's exports in 1955 went to the United Kingdom and British territories, chiefly Malaya-Singapore, and Hong Kong. These heavy rice-consuming centers historically have been the principal destinations of Thailand's rice exports.

Twenty-eight percent of Thailand's rice shipments in 1955 went to Japan, an important market in postwar years. Rice exports to the Netherlands reached the prewar (1936-40) level; otherwise Thailand exported little rice to European countries that were prewar markets.

RICE (in terms of milled): Exports from principal world areas,
averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1952-55

Area	Average		1952	1953	1954[1]	1955[1]
	1936-40	1946-50				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ASIA:						
Burma	6,504	2,147	2,924	2,138	3,220	3,743
Thailand	2,920	1,919	3,148	2,946	2,608	2,708
Indochina	3,233	247	497	446	850	245
Taiwan	1,427	51	232	131	80	419
Iran	59	46	137	108	140	70
Other countries	[2] 2,379	119	586	795	748	[3] 1,239
Total	16,522	4,529	7,524	6,564	7,646	8,424
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:						
United States	235	962	1,762	1,735	1,225	1,138
Brazil	83	321	379	6	0	5
British Guiana	34	51	62	89	83	115
Ecuador	26	126	125	72	43	46
Other countries	36	122	84	231	104	91
Total	414	1,582	2,412	2,133	1,455	1,395
EUROPE:						
Italy	336	183	607	537	434	374
Spain	12	[4]	126	122	133	110
Portugal	[4]	4	49	24	2	[4]
Other countries	0	0	2	46	2	6
Total	348	187	784	729	571	490
AFRICA:						
Egypt	279	548	35	1	107	409
Madagascar	15	4	90	99	33	98
Other countries	16	29	34	44	46	53
Total	310	581	159	144	186	560
AUSTRALIA	30	61	54	79	71	96
World total	17,624	6,940	10,933	9,649	9,929	10,965

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes 1,427 million pounds from Korea.
[3] Includes 645 million pounds from Communist China as reported in statistics of importing countries, and exports of 481 million pounds from Pakistan.
[4] Less than 500,000 pounds.

The United States in the last decade has ranked third in world rice exports. This position was assumed during World War II, and exports continued to increase until 1952 in order to help meet the need in the importing countries of Asia. United States rice exports during 1955, however, were 35 percent below the peak level of 1952, having declined steadily since that period. The principal countries of destination from 1951 through 1955 were Japan and Cuba. Declining exports to Cuba in recent years have been due to an expansion in the rice production of that country. United States shipments of rice in 1955 to European countries were nearly double the quantities shipped prior to World War II (1936-40).

BURMA: Rice exports, by country of destination, average 1936-40, annual 1951-1955

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Malaya and Singapore	508	140	228	240	29	537
Hong Kong	2/	2/	46	64	5	78
British Borneo	2/	2/	33	9	0	0
United Kingdom	128	74	121	17	14	175
Ceylon	807	834	527	336	391	465
India	3,532	682	844	336	1,406	549
Indonesia	156	443	421	441	313	236
Japan	3/233	336	338	429	692	536
Ryukyn Islands	2/	2/	13	0	89	67
Portuguese India	2/	2/	0	9	11	16
Communist China	2/	2/	0	0	0	216
Soviet Union	2/	2/	0	0	0	323
Soviet Union Satellites	2/	2/	0	0	0	237
Middle East and Africa	2/	75	221	122	107	4/ 73
Other Europe	497	2/	16	23	84	5/ 103
Mauritius	61	2/	39	99	72	62
Philippines	2/	2/	67	0	0	27
British West Indies	2/	2/	9	11	0	0
Western Germany	2/	2/	0	0	7	42
Other countries	582	237	1	2	0	1
Total	6,504	2,821	2,924	2,138	3,220	3,743

1/ Rice and rice by-products. 2/ Not separately reported. 3/ To Japan, Korea and Taiwan. 4/ Includes to (in million pounds) Saudi Arabia, 25.0; Bahrein, 12.8; Kuwait, 8.7; Israel, 5.3; Oman, 1.0; Aden, 0.6; East Africa 8.5; West Africa, 7.1; Seychelles, 3.3; and French Somaliland 0.1. 5/ Includes to (in million pounds) Netherlands, 41.4; Belgium, 30.5; Yugoslavia, 28.9; Denmark 1.2; and France, 1.1.

Compiled from Embassy reports.

Although Burma in 1955 exported some 216 million pounds of rice to Communist China, the latter country in turn exported considerable quantities to other countries. As recorded in statistics of importing countries, Ceylon received 269 million pounds of rice from Communist China; Japan, 292 million pounds; Hong Kong, 81 million pounds, and Malaya, 3 million pounds, making a total of 645 million pounds. This includes only exports which have been listed in available trade statistics, but does not include any shipments to Communist areas.

Taiwan's rice exports of 419 million pounds in 1955 were the largest in postwar years. Export availabilities were from an exceptional rice crop, together with some accumulated stocks. All exports went to Japan.

THAILAND: Milled rice exports, by country of destination, average 1936-40, annual 1951-55

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
U.K. & Br. Territories:						
Malaya	1,118	801	846	676	319	391
Singapore		67		142	562	484
Hong Kong	630	235	387	532	293	372
British Borneo	7	68	44	45	1/	95
United Kingdom	75	1	7	6	13	27
Other Br. Territories	0	0	0	0	145	8
Total	1,830	1,172	1,284	1,401	1,332	1,377
Japan	193	782	657	1,052	735	767
Korea	0	80	109	220	0	0
Indonesia	26	411	423	64	128	146
Ceylon	111	0	36	0	0	27
Philippines	52	243	66	0	34	125
India	77	507	391	9	7	3
New Guinea	3/	12	11	9	1/	15
Near East	3/	18	33	16	33	16
Africa	86	22	35	55	14	50
Okinawa	3/	0	21	1	9	48
Macao	3/	0	0	0	31	10
Cambodia	3/	0	0	0	0	15
Laos	3/	0	0	0	4	9
China	71	3/	3/	3/	0	0
Belgium	64	38	11	1	0	4/
Germany	62	4/	5	11	0	2
Netherlands	82	133	63	63	70	84
Other Europe	3/	4	2	1	211	3
Canada	3/	3	0	0	4/	1
Cuba	176	3/	3/	3/	0	3/
Other countries	90	4	1	43	0	10
Total	2,920	3,429	3,148	2,946	2,608	2,708

1/ Included under other British Territories. 2/ If any, included under Europe. 3/ If any, included under other countries.

4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from trade sources.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports, in terms of milled, by country of destination, average 1936-40, annual 1951-55 1/

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	1951	1952	1953	1954 2/	1955 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	14,095	39,928	53,043	59,960	58,802	54,732
British Honduras	9	2,750	1,225	250	3,100	3,015
Honduras	72	0	0	0	1,650	3,126
Haiti	149	131	422	185	5,489	7,136
Cuba	168,639	555,734	481,422	555,555	410,236	257,350
Netherlands Antilles	220	2,641	3,471	4,203	5,120	3,637
Bolivia	404	286	185	824	268	11,017
Colombia	387	46	11	81	48,586	4,223
Venezuela	819	44,166	5,687	14,806	14,854	5,229
Other countries	10,918	7,159	10,049	2,477	1,644	2,580
Total	195,712	652,841	555,515	638,341	549,749	352,045
Europe:						
Belgium & Luxembourg	7,207	829	8,219	15,921	22,332	45,676
Greece	7,261	26,336	4,448	540	1,019	112
Ireland	1,147	0	50	0	1,604	45
Netherlands	4,887	165	0	672	1,198	6,922
Sweden	3,317	12	4	0	6,879	1,152
Switzerland	975	3,084	3,440	5,710	6,098	2,289
Western Germany	3/ 512	26	71	1,625	2,119	5,625
Other countries	14,081	70	629	2,940	960	4/ 9,336
Total	39,387	30,522	16,861	27,408	42,209	71,157
Asia:						
Ceylon	0	0	138,828	0	0	0
India	0	0	56	0	0	20,475
Indochina	0	0	5/	0	0	22,047
Indonesia	0	128,394	80,931	81,135	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	17,920	0	18	0
Korea, Republic of	0	140,935	6/246,636	6/443,781	15	0
Japan	51	108,623	638,941	506,233	595,668	611,177
Philippines	1,488	1	7,146	9	0	4,176
Ryukyu Islands	0	0	42,161	19,461	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1	12,551	8,496	15,000	18,026	7,154
Other countries	93	622	814	1,851	1,352	1,230
Total	1,633	391,126	1,181,929	1,067,470	615,079	666,259
Total Oceania	137	469	2,187	1,815	2,078	2,255
Liberia	5/	6,552	4,921	2	14,568	23,395
French West Africa	0	13	0	0	0	19,966
Other Africa	85	53	322	98	1,126	1,367
Total world	236,954	1,081,576	1,761,735	1,735,134	1,224,809	1,138,184

1/ Milled rice, including brown, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Germany. 4/ Includes 5,805,000 pounds to Trieste. 5/ Less than 500 pounds. 6/ Adjusted to include all programs of the Department of Defense and the International Cooperation Administration.

Source: Bureau of the Census, except as noted.

PAKISTAN: Rice exports, by country of destination, and by quarters, 1955

Country of destination	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ceylon	-	47,264	18,142	1,702	67,108
Aden	-	32,939	950	30,162	64,051
Bahrain	-	352	2,943	27,527	30,822
Oman	332	41,303	3,286	11,267	56,188
Malaya	-	23	6,919	14,578	21,520
Arabia	-	7,446	17,382	14,612	39,440
Hong Kong	-	-	-	13,319	13,319
Yugoslavia	-	-	31,851	-	31,851
Sierre Leone	4,023	9,811	5,954	7,551	27,339
Iraq	-	-	448	15,340	15,788
India	-	13,395	-	-	13,395
Portuguese India	1,263	13,870	9,946	9,784	34,863
Zanzibar	5,136	2,576	5,033	7,276	20,021
Ethiopia	-	6,700	-	8,926	15,626
Union of South Africa	-	20	-	2,325	2,345
Korea	-	-	8,938	-	8,938
Kuwait	-	448	2,296	8,534	11,278
Others	887	2,972	1,348	2,100	7,307
Total	11,641	179,119	115,436	175,003	481,199

Compiled from Embassy reports.

Pakistan in 1955 exported 481 million pounds of rice, the largest quantity in several years. That country is able to export rice only in years following good crops, as was the case in 1954-55. In 1956, Pakistan is importing several hundred thousand tons, after the 1955-56 rice crop was reduced sharply by floods. Pakistan's rice in 1955 was quoted at a relatively low price, so it was marketed in a number of countries in Asia, the Middle East, Europe, and Africa. Principal destinations were Ceylon, the Arabian area, Malaya, Portuguese India, Yugoslavia, Sierre Leone, Zanzibar, Ethiopia and Hong Kong.

Egypt's rice exports in 1955 were the heaviest since 1951. Trade statistics showing a complete listing for 1955 are not yet available. In recent years, when Egypt has had crops ample to permit exports, a large proportion has entered the Soviet Union.

Egyptian agreements involving the 1955 harvest were 132 million pounds of milled rice to the Soviet Union, 88 million pounds to Japan, 13 million to South Africa, and an undisclosed amount to Czechoslovakia. Bilateral trade agreements in the latter part of 1955 included 132 million pounds to Hungary and 15 million pounds to Japan.

EGYPT: Rice exports, by country of destination, average 1936-40, 1941-45, 1946-50, annual 1953-55

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	Average 1946-50	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	8,669	941	1,135	0	-	5,708
France	36,392	66	1,745	0	-	-
Greece	39,792	9,883	2,385	0	-	-
Switzerland	4,252	9	6,240	0	-	-
Germany	7,239	1	13,443	0	10,251	4,001
Belgium & Luxembourg	26,282	-	7,197	0	-	-
Netherlands	28,225	-	4,651	0	-	-
Balkan States	24,387	0	6,809	0	-	-
Palestine	38,583	21,047	9,368	0	-	-
Syria	26,606	9,530	17,578	109	-	38,519
Lebanon				0	-	29,824
Saudi Arabia	0	4,357	12,176	5	1	-
Jordan	0	-	9,968	0	10,904	21,563
Aden	2	2,350	7,540	0	-	-
Iraq	49	617	375	0	-	-
Cyprus	1,770	3,940	3,405	0	-	-
Malta	231	494	1,406	0	-	-
Ceylon	0	103,904	159,832	0	-	-
India	7	1	105,503	0	-	-
Japan	-	0	47,042	0	-	-
Libya	163	571	3,463	566	-	-
Union of South Africa	1	2,206	9,923	0	551	-
Egyptian Sudan	1,217	3,522	8,983	566	4,281	6,510
Other African Countries	7,597	1	22,877	0	-	-
Foreign ships' stores	0	252	1,300	224	-	-
Other countries	27,596	4	83,894	0	81,032	303,234
Total	279,060	163,696	548,238	1,470	107,020	409,359

Compiled from official sources.

Italy's rice trade is in a position similar to that of the United States in that exports have declined steadily since 1952, being 38 percent less. More than one-third, or 145 million pounds, went to Japan. Exports increased to the Netherlands, and the markets of Switzerland and the United Kingdom were maintained. Exports to Austria, however, decreased and those to Germany, the principal market in the preceding 25 years, declined sharply. Shipments to France, Belgium-Luxembourg, Sweden and Finland also were below those of recent years.

The principal markets of Spain's 1955 rice exports of 110 million pounds were Japan and Western Germany.

ITALY: Rice exports, by country of destination, annual 1938, and 1951-55

Country of destination	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France						
Rough (milled equivalent)	0	2,134	2,551	1,503	2,227	1,973
Semi-milled	18,530	39,272	16,394	6,925	0	0
Milled	55	35,670	23,488	11,078	0	0
Total	18,585	77,076	42,433	19,506	2,227	1,973
Germany						
Semi-milled	123,166	119,815	90,285	97,158	88,878	40,968
Milled	34,059	0	0	16,584	17,823	3,806
Total	157,225	119,815	90,285	113,742	106,701	44,774
Netherlands						
Semi-milled	0	22,455	8,460	14,642	2,653	2,775
Milled	0	0	0	0	0	29,399
Total	0	22,455	8,460	14,642	2,653	32,174
Switzerland						
Semi-milled	22,097	10,408	12,814	27,290	17,706	24,149
Milled	701	12,498	11,201	19,749	12,835	7,696
Total	22,798	22,906	24,015	47,039	30,541	31,845
Belgium-Luxembourg						
Milled	185	0	15,200	21,018	0	0
Total	185	0	15,200	21,018	0	0
Sweden (Milled)	0	0	0	16,646	3,358	0
Greece						
Rough (milled equivalent)	156	231	412	0	322	0
Milled	29	13,161	0	0	0	0
Total	185	13,392	412	0	322	0
Finland (Semi-milled)	0	7,246	7,130	6,540	9,337	0
Austria (Milled)	0	26,066	44,086	50,298	46,715	33,812
United Kingdom (Milled) ..	150	41,083	0	32,647	33,019	29,002
Japan (Milled)	0	42,737	209,568	82,162	127,149	145,078
Other Asia						
Rough	0	115	1,151	636	509	0
Semi-milled	0	0	22,037	0	0	0
Milled	11	27,530	65,833	21,572	5,107	1,294
Total	11	27,645	89,021	22,208	5,616	1,294
French Africa (Milled) ...	0	0	0	35,324	0	0
Others						
Rough (milled equivalent)	97	98	99	144	535	187
Semi-milled	111,881	7,745	1,238	7,211	6,981	22,283
Milled	41,687	83,368	75,187	67,640	58,500	31,561
Total	1/ 153,665	91,211	76,524	74,995	66,016	54,031
Total all rice						
Rough (milled equivalent)	253	2,578	4,213	2,455	3,593	2,160
Semi-milled	275,674	206,941	158,358	159,766	125,555	90,174
Milled	76,877	282,113	444,563	374,546	304,506	281,649
Total	352,804	491,632	607,134	536,767	433,654	373,983

1/ Includes 43 million pounds to Yugoslavia, 31 million to Rumania, and 37 million pounds to Hungary.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con L'estero.

VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA: Rice exports by country of destination, annual 1951-1955 1/

Country of destination	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
VIETNAM:					
France and French Union	321,951	125,819	85,889	233,542	111,965
Singapore	42,300	4,387	11,019	7,652	3/
Hong Kong	44,753	6,556	11,019	688	3/
Indonesia	72,540	90,069	0	12,476	5,456
Ceylon	5,291	62,020	0	3/	3/
Japan	0	0	124,103	76,433	3/
Korea	17,361	0	0	3/	3/
Chile	0	13,210	0	3/	3/
British West Indies	8,929	0	0	1,453	3/
British North Borneo	8,818	2,641	0	3/	3/
Sarawak	6,614	2,205	0	3/	3/
Egypt	1,102	7,707	0	254	3/
Union of South Africa	0	0	0	22,948	3/
Mauritius	16,367	0	0	3/	3/
British East Africa	6,118	1,102	0	3/	3/
British West Africa	9,991	5,002	0	3/	3/
Finland	0	5,512	0	3/	3/
Germany	25,606	0	0	3/	3/
Other countries	5,490	3,415	0	10,451	63,003
Total	593,231	329,645	232,030	365,897	180,424
CAMBODIA:					
Laos	-	-	1,003	6,085	2,610
France and French Union	0	0	25,719	195,980	31,195
Singapore	77,042	71,921	84,161	124,941	21,936
Hong Kong	0	19,614	28,267	21,014	9,026
Indonesia	48,816	76,195	71,381	97,523	0
Macao	0	0	0	30,635	0
Others	0	0	4,808	8,364	33
Total	125,858	167,730	215,339	484,542	64,800

1/ Includes all broken and cargo rice. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ If any, included in "other countries".

Compiled from official sources.

Reduced exports from Vietnam and Cambodia in 1955 were principally the result of poor rice crops. Not only were exports low in Cambodia, but toward the end of the year it became necessary for that country to import rice. Although larger crops in both countries are reported for 1955-56, supplies entering the export market so far this year have been negligible. Over half of the rice exports in 1955 went to France and French territories.

AUSTRALIA: Rice exports, by country of destination, 1954 and 1955

Country of destination	1954 Cleaned, whole	1954 Cleaned, broken	1954 Total 1/	1955 Cleaned, whole	1955 Cleaned, broken	1955 Total 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	12,756	5,575	18,389	10,695	8,322	19,017
Australian Territories:						
Nauru	576	0	576	955	0	955
New Guinea	9,858	5,502	17,036	6,393	3,553	17,976
Papua	4,609	567	6,028	2,710	324	11,981
Norfolk Island	12	0	12	0	0	0
Total A.T.	15,055	6,069	23,652	10,058	3,877	30,912
Cook Islands	90	15	105	75	7	82
New Zealand	4,553	380	4,980	4,490	726	5,280
British Pacific Islands:						
Christmas Islands	462	0	462	680	0	680
Fiji	1,310	574	1,884	521	177	709
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	1,174	168	1,398	1,340	11	1,400
Western Samoa	621	639	1,260	538	439	977
Tonga	13	0	13	5	0	5
New Hebrides	1,817	1,227	3,068	2,020	1,282	3,380
Solomon Islands	3,124	733	3,929	3,582	1,025	4,681
Total B.P.I.	8,521	3,341	12,014	8,686	2,934	11,832
Singapore	1,060	0	1,060	-	-	-
Indonesia	992	0	992	280	560	840
Japan	1/	0	0	15,425	0	15,425
New Guinea, Netherlands	428	0	428	1,120	679	1,799
Timor, Portuguese	414	0	414	0	0	0
New Caledonia	665	782	1,447	2,503	1,297	3,800
Samoa, American	52	0	52	29	0	29
Society Islands	459	0	459	0	0	0
Canada	0	1,844	1,844	0	1,471	1,493
Jamaica	0	0	0	78	0	78
Jordan	0	676	676	0	802	802
Lebanon	0	233	233	0	0	314
Netherlands	0	3,198	3,198	336	3,817	4,153
Others	138	563	701	13	0	103
Total	45,183	22,676	70,644	53,788	24,492	95,959

1/ Includes 2,785,000 pounds of brown rice. 2/ Includes 17,679,000 pounds of brown rice. 3/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled from official statistics.

Australia's record rice exports in 1955 were 35 percent above those of 1954. Principal destinations were the South Pacific Islands, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Under the present policy of increasing domestic production, the upward trend in Australian rice exports is likely to continue.—Prepared by L. Thelma Willahan.

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WORLD RICE TRADE UP IN 1955

International trade in rice during 1955 increased 8 percent over the preceding year and exceeded the previous largest postwar exports of 1952, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Exports, including re-exports, from all countries totaled 11,320 million pounds in terms of milled rice compared with 10,450 million pounds in 1954, and 11,290 million pounds in 1952.

Some improvement is noted in the surplus countries of Asia toward regaining rice exports as compared with prewar trade. Total exports of the Far East reached 8,500 million pounds as compared with 7,800 million pounds in the year before and with the average of 4,600 million pounds in the immediate postwar (1946-50) period. Average exports and re-exports from this area prior to World War II amounted to 18,400 million pounds.

Exporting countries: The increase in world rice exports over 1954 was due primarily to the disposal of large surpluses by the principal exporting countries of Asia - Burma and Thailand. In addition to this, Pakistan and Taiwan had the largest exports in several years.

The principal exporting countries of Africa, South America, and Oceania also increased rice trade. On the other hand, exports decreased from the exporting countries of North America and Europe.

Rice exports from Burma in 1955 were up sharply, being 16 percent above those of the preceding year and the largest in postwar years. Through trade and barter agreements, Burma disposed of the burdensome surplus that had accumulated from previous crops together with most of the 1954-55 production. The increased exports of 1955, however, were only 58 percent of average (1936-40) prewar exports of 6,500 million pounds annually.

Thailand's rice exports were above those of 1954, but were less than 2 years before. Even though that country at the beginning of the year held a large carry-over from previous years' crops, the total export availability was reduced by lowered production in 1954-55. Sales during 1955 actually created a temporary shortage within the country during the last 3 months of the year.

Rice exports from the United States, the third largest exporter, declined 7 percent from the preceding year and 35 percent from the record

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1946-50, annual 1953-55

Continent and country	Average 1946-50		1953		1954 1/		1955 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:								
British Honduras	-	2,644	-	2,377	-	3,664	-	-
Canada	1,026	42,747	100	61,895	1,242	72,887	0	70,954
Costa Rica	626	1,936	3,344	1	0	1	-	18,000
El Salvador	3,598	108	4	429	4,834	10,251	2/ 2,600	2/ 12,927
Honduras 3/	2,294	466	1,783	20	1,798	2,111	-	-
Mexico	47,314	1,560	4	10	1	519	4/	549
Nicaragua	10,643	4/	40,486	1	22,484	4/	-	-
Panama, Republic of	4	6,713	-	1	-	1	-	6,000
United States	962,170	3,170	1,735,134	21,986	1,224,809	28,424	1,138,184	410
Bahamas	-	2,647	-	4,480	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	16,330	-	21,392	-	15,812	-	2/ 11,639
Bermuda	-	529	-	441	-	558	-	-
Cuba	1	540,796	1,259	561,580	-	416,000	-	250,330
Dominican Republic	2,188	1,776	3,502	-	50	8	4/	4/
Guadeloupe	88	12,165	-	14,722	-	17,039	-	2/ 14,980
Haiti 5/	824	442	114	243	19	332	-	1,218
Jamaica	-	16,486	-	34,598	-	27,157	-	37,679
Other British West Indies	-	11,440	-	11,023	-	-	-	-
Martinique	-	5,388	-	4,501	-	5,487	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	882	5,498	-	6,393	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	26,847	50	43,975	54	32,162	-	41,389
Total	1,031,937	704,512	1,788,231	794,068	1,257,791	657,813	1,140,784	518,475
EUROPE:								
Austria	7	22,621	0	55,545	33	54,404	-	6/ 58,775
Belgium and Luxembourg	603	47,354	16,299	60,150	13,393	79,956	15,039	115,282
Denmark	0	2,030	17	14,415	1,792	17,725	1,317	12,259
Finland	0	3,441	-	15,079	-	39,969	-	33,964
France	1,001	78,731	19,705	67,807	1,706	142,522	4,080	174,085
Germany, Western	-	88,967	3,814	204,939	1,592	175,894	7,791	239,605
Greece	-	29,596	45,986	1,531	408	9,104	4,813	6,598
Iceland	-	1,064	-	1,005	-	858	-	-
Ireland	-	3,113	-	6,273	-	4,952	-	5,644
Italy	182,919	746	536,767	4	433,654	1	373,984	1,821
Malta	-	1,463	-	2,191	-	1,526	-	-
Netherlands	11,906	52,742	60,653	88,590	53,805	164,732	58,085	269,958
Norway	0	3,395	-	13,131	12	8,223	4/	10,811
Portugal	4,394	18,066	23,911	1,415	1,949	2,116	151	895

Spain	118	1,402	122,498	7	133,297	3	109,788	9
Sweden	82	11,496	15	21,352	9	17,066	0	16,819
Switzerland	40	47,191	50	53,177	38	39,057	26	42,926
United Kingdom	3,120	83,431	780	118,985	-	152,632	-	240,255
Yugoslavia	-	2,116	-	5,721	-	10,580	7,349	44,253
Total countries shown	204,190	498,965	830,495	731,317	642,438	922,120	583,173	1,286,459
Total Europe	204,278	515,132	832,920	773,301	651,938	961,120	593,173	1,686,459
ASIA:								
Aden	5,600	11,067	11,243	19,407	12,320	15,792	56,224	71,680
Cyprus	-	3,947	-	6,217	-	3,252	-	5,637
Iran 7/	46,281	111	108,022	40	140,280	119	70,000	-
Iraq	5,194	3,245	2,798	606	13,563	-	10,000	-
Israel and Palestine	-	8/ 13,000	-	7,033	-	7,443	-	20,053
Jordan	-	11,244	-	17,857	-	20,754	-	-
Lebanon	1,547	23,725	-	10,582	-	-	-	-
Syria			1,136	13,215	1,481	21,929	6/ 52	6/ 32,379
Turkey	4	447	27,128	2,063	19,266	509	13,953	0
Total Near East	58,626	144,329	150,327	187,020	186,910	194,798	150,229	427,749
North Borneo	-	26,445	-	23,296	-	17,762	1,187	33,587
Brunei	-	4,563	-	9,661	-	7,149	-	2,708
Sarawak	-	36,330	117	48,526	345	49,654	-	68,500
Burma	2,147,120	-	2,137,641	-	3,219,765	-	3,743,032	-
Ceylon	1,812	810,906	5,100	904,185	32,989	886,916	1,974	848,718
China	2,814	501,306	600,000	-	580,000	-	645,000	215,000
Hong Kong	17,240	284,834	16,660	687,582	10,779	230,141	4,256	542,372
India 9/	860	1,244,174	-	425,600	-	1,494,752	150,000	625,000
Indochina:								
Cambodia	247,261	83	214,336	-	484,542	-	64,800	-
Vietnam			232,030	-	365,897	-	180,425	-
Indonesia	1,458	453,325	-	819,008	-	570,466	-	279,393
Japan	-	388,872	11,859	2,378,957	403	3,157,611	353	2,747,778
Korea	39,526	50,782	-	550,000	-	79,524	0	0
Macao	9,735	56,074	-	28,880	-	-	-	-
Malaya	21,951	810,577	97,140	1,204,517	108,779	708,098	122,610	1,207,492
Pakistan	8/10/ 73,190	8/10/ 35,410	10/ 132,845	-	308,582	-	481,199	-
Philippine Islands	44,496	237,105	11,762	2	16,315	93,980	-	149,941
Portuguese India	-	22,355	-	22,707	-	-	-	-
Ryukyu Islands	-	4/ 75,728	-	71,870	-	100,000	-	115,000
Taiwan	50,524	25,126	130,939	11,026	79,524	-	419,000	-
Thailand	1,919,197	-	2,945,828	-	2,607,522	-	2,707,531	-
Total Far East	4,577,184	5,137,989	6,536,257	7,286,817	7,315,442	7,591,053	8,526,467	7,353,489
Total Asia	4,635,810	5,282,318	6,686,584	7,473,837	8,002,352	7,785,851	8,676,696	7,781,238

(Continued next page)

RICE (in terms of milled): International trade, average 1946-50, annual 1953-55 (Contd.)

Continent and country	Average 1946-50		1953		1954 1/		1955 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina	3,344	95	27,505	0	59,541	0	42,073	-
Bolivia	2	17,569	-	18,754	-	29,146	-	-
Brazil	321,078	-	6,144	20,890	0	0	5,474	0
British Guiana	51,496	-	89,336	-	82,701	- 2/	109,669	-
Chile	25,854	-	7,314	12,389	4,006	-	2	1,500
Colombia	3,718	5,352	41,978	219	422	69,047	441	2,035
Ecuador	125,520	-	72,284	-	42,890	-	46,076	2
French Guiana	-	1,636	-	1,219	-	1,321	-	1,605
Paraguay	227	178	10,000	0	-	-	-	-
Peru	0	15,051	71,870	37	43,598	75	-	66
Surinam	10,152	4/	16,411	0	14,147	-	26,231	-
Uruguay	12,266	113	33,347	0	32,849	0	18,640	0
Venezuela	-	52,419	-	14,650	0	3,786	0	2
Total	553,657	92,413	376,689	68,158	280,154	103,375	253,606	25,210
AFRICA:								
Algeria	275	6,838	37	10,077	237	7,545	5,853	2,378
Belgian Congo - Ruanda-Urundi	9,926	64	2,080	168	614	124 6/	152 6/	40
Kenya	162	6,402	1,517	12,667	150	23,065 2/	65 2/	6,216
Uganda			0	8,076	0	13,496 2/	0 2/	16,448
Tanganyika	4,786	1,320	113	167	25	1,559 2/	2 2/	1,700
Zanzibar	37	3,917	3	17,984	2,256	38,444	-	42,470
British Somaliland	-	2,322	-	2,205	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	3,562	-	-	-	4,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	88	23	1,425	12	149	10,273	163	47,187
Comoro Archipelago	-	-	-	8,194	-	9,845	-	8,188
Cape Verde Islands	-	1,418	-	1,122	-	1,210	-	1,340
Egypt	548,238	63	1,470	88	107,020	109	409,359	165
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	547	2,320	3,208	1,956	1,108	1,292	119	2,064
French Cameroun	-	3,015	45	11,129	340	3,298	1,184	10,701
French Equatorial Africa	-	3,912	-	2,806	-	2,183	-	2,297
French Morocco	12	4,814	11,354	1,294	28,525	242	26,455	220
French Somaliland	-	1,537	-	3,307	-	-	-	-
French Togoland	-	2	-	789	-	2,341	- 2/	5,258
French West Africa	501	75,083	-	161,255	-	151,011	-	246,099
Gold Coast	-	5,589	-	5,039	-	5,996	-	9,773
Liberia	-	3,199	1	4,510	1	25,974	2	19,590

Libya: Tripolitania	-	4,012	-	4,189	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	3,688	6,006	99,203	3	32,815	9,429	98,479	399
Mauritius	375	65,265	-	129,107	-	83,751	-	-
Mozambique	3,081	14	14,370	0	9,803	1	-	-
Nigeria	251	27	421	48	112	856	193	1,425
Angola	10,088	47	4,114	32	1,556	141	2/ 1,358	-
Portuguese Guinea	3,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	3,974	-	3,940	-	3,688	-	4,213
Reunion	-	33,668	-	61,028	-	39,182	-	69,482
Seychelles Islands	-	2,426	-	1,904	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	200	-	2,646	-	-	-	-
Spanish Guinea	-	4,982	-	10,141	-	-	-	-
Spanish Morocco	-	4,785	-	1,984	-	-	-	-
Sudan	181	8,876	-	3,086	-	6,821	-	2/ 12,236
Tunisia	12	1,420	-	1,951	1	2,791	6/ 67	6/ 2,008
Union of South Africa	707	27,230	905	2,840	-	51,339	-	6/ 44,848
Total	586,747	297,172	144,094	481,405	188,408	521,106	562,201	682,845
OCEANIA:								
Australia	3/ 61,257	3/ 146	3/ 79,425	-	70,644	-	95,959	-
New Guinea	-	12,302	-	16,937	-	17,000	-	18,000
British Solomon Islands	-	2,008	-	2,866	-	3,930	-	4,680
Fiji	-	675	-	1,008	-	1,885	-	710
French Oceania	-	1,996	-	2,654	-	2,557	-	2,895
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	-	705	-	1,764	-	1,400	-	1,400
New Caledonia	-	4,739	-	5,022	-	4,918	-	-
New Hebrides	-	2,249	-	2,899	-	3,408	-	3,400
New Zealand	69	3,803	3	6,142	16	4,927	-	5,300
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust)	-	2,297	-	1,984	-	2,078	-	2,255
Western Samoa	-	669	-	594	-	620	-	980
Papua 3/	-	5,613	2	7,130	-	6,030	-	12,000
Total	61,326	39,277	79,430	51,143	70,660	50,432	95,959	58,371
World total	7,073,755	6,930,874	9,907,948	9,642,412	10,451,303	10,079,697	11,322,419	10,752,598

1/ Preliminary. 2/ January-November. 3/ July-June. 4/ Less than 500 pounds. 5/ October-September. 6/ January-September. 7/ March 21-March 20. 8/ Less than 5-year average. 9/ Pakistan included in India to August 15, 1947. 10/ May-April.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of United States Foreign Service officers. Includes milled, broken, semimilled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. Exports include reexports.

exports of 1952. Exports from Italy and Spain dropped also, 14 and 17 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Egypt, British Guiana, and Australia increased rice exports because of increased production and ready buyers at a relatively favorable price.

Importing countries: Some shifts occurred in world rice markets during 1955. Rice imports increased in many countries that have had reduced imports of rice since the early part of World War II. These countries before the war were not as heavy importers of rice as some countries of Asia; however, the total quantities taken represented a considerable proportion of world trade.

This trend toward resumed rice imports is noted particularly in Europe. It is evident also in Africa. Areas in the Near East and Oceania also increased imports.

The largest postwar imports of rice into Western Europe of 1,286 million pounds were 39 percent more than in the year before. This increased quantity, however, was only 44 percent of prewar (average 1936-40) rice imports of 2,950 million pounds. Significant increases occurred over 1954 in the Netherlands (64 percent); Belgium-Luxembourg (44 percent); France (22 percent); United Kingdom (57 percent); Yugoslavia (300 percent); and Switzerland (8 percent).

On the other hand, some countries of Asia that took the largest quantities in recent years decreased rice imports in 1955. The most noticeable reductions were in India, Japan, and Indonesia. These were offset to some extent by a pronounced increase in rice imports in Malaya.

A decline in the total rice imports of North America was due mainly to a reduction into Cuba. Imports with the British West Indies, however, were up substantially. Total South American imports were 76 percent less than in the year before. Bolivia was the principal importer, and minor imports entered some other countries.

World rice trade in 1956: Total world exportable supplies of rice in 1956 are estimated at approximately 20 percent more than actual exports of 1955. As of January 1, Burma held around 30 percent of these total export availabilities; 25 percent were in the United States; 23 percent in Thailand; and 22 percent were in all other countries.

Rice supplies available for export from Asian sources in 1956 are estimated at a little less than actual exports in 1955. Indications are that 1956 sales from Burma and Thailand will absorb all but normal working stocks.

On the other hand, export supplies of rice from the United States are 3 times as large as its 1955 calendar year exports. Heavy shipments from the United States during 1956 under surplus-disposal programs indicate a reduction in stocks.

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FR 7-56 August 6, 1956

THE NETHERLANDS INCREASES RICE CONSUMPTION AND TRADE

Milled rice consumption in the Netherlands in 1956 is expected to be about 6 pounds per capita as compared with 4.6 pounds in the preceding year. Even at this increased rate, the amount will be less than half the prewar (1938) rice consumption of 13 pounds per person annually.

Increased rice supplies this year are available from larger imports during 1955. All rice for consumption in the Netherlands must be imported, since none is grown in the country. Over half of the total imports in 1955, however, was broken rice, used mainly for animal feed. Prices of low-grade rice from Thailand and Burma in 1955 were competitive with those of feed grains, so considerable quantities were imported for this purpose.

Total rice imports in terms of milled came to 270 million pounds, the largest in postwar years. Of this amount, 53 percent was broken rice, used mostly for feed, 39 percent was whole milled, and only 8 percent was semi-milled rice.

Nearly all the whole milled rice came from Thailand and Burma, with a small amount from Italy. Imports of broken rice were from Thailand, Burma, Belgium, United States, Australia and Iran. The semi-milled rice was imported principally from Italy, Iran and Argentina.

Rice imports into the Netherlands during the first quarter of 1956, the latest data available, were down sharply from the same period of 1955. The decline was predominantly in the imports of broken rice from Thailand. Imports of other classes were less than half the amounts taken in the January-March period of 1955. No milled rice, whole, was imported from Thailand and imports of this type from Burma dropped significantly. Some whole milled rice was imported from Uruguay, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Australia.

Rice exports from the Netherlands during 1955 also increased over the year before, but were less than in 2 other postwar years. The rice milling and trading industry of the Netherlands has not yet assumed the importance in the Dutch economy it had prior to World War II. Nevertheless, its export trade in rice during 1955 was with approximately 30 countries. Eighty-two percent of the rice exports

NETHERLANDS: Rice imports, by country of origin and by classification, January-March 1956, with comparisons

Country of Origin	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-March 1955	January-March 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Semi-Milled										
Burma	186,807	3,132	11,193	0	0	0	2,240	0	-	0
Br. India & W. Pakistan		0	0	0	0	0	2,240	1,232	-	904
Thailand	5,120	28,103	129,637	83,934	1,872	1,085	9,334	110	-	0
Iran	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,420	-	0
Indonesia	25,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Fr. & Portuguese Asia	4,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Egypt	29,666	2,701	13,503	0	0	0	218	2,456	-	0
Italy	-	3,447	11,916	20,117	9,206	17,985	5,024	9,358	5,112	428
Belgium & Luxembourg	321	0	0	0	1,627	2,275	0	0	-	0
Surinam	11	299	0	0	2,835	522	0	233	-	992
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,174	1,955	871	0
Other Countries	3,693	354	1,646	110	1,054	448	225	0	271	0
Total	256,061	38,036	167,895	104,161	16,594	22,315	21,455	19,764	6,254	2,324
Milled - Whole										
Burma	7,415	222	1,111	-	-	-	644	35,192	23,364	8,194
Br. India & W. Pakistan		-	0	-	-	-	-	101	-	-
Thailand	39,958	6,696	7,722	15,399	7,105	32,663	62,569	68,768	12,009	-
Indonesia	8,923	2,272	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. & Portuguese Asia	7,838	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116
Egypt	3,969	760	3,802	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Italy	-	2,440	2,685	2,524	997	2,579	340	1,235	-	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	776	-	0	183	101	326	-	-	-	1,625
Trieste	-	-	0	-	-	-	1,096	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	0	-	-	3,276	-	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	0	-	218	-	765	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,084
Surinam	11	428	0	-	333	2,116	-	-	-	615
United States	5,657	3	0	-	-	-	467	-	-	-
Other	4,257	109	0	14	18	32	2,462	37	154	106
Total	78,804	12,930	15,320	18,120	8,772	40,992	68,343	105,933	35,527	14,740

Continued

NETHERLANDS: Rice imports, by country of origin and by classification,
January-March 1956, with comparisons, - Cont.

Country of Origin	Average		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-March	
	1936-40	1946-50							1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Broken										
Burma	2,401	89	445	2,756	0	-	21,762	34,028	19,575	5,370
Thailand	32,777	288	1,440	43,748	30,981	12,465	36,815	90,583	62,150	19,879
Fr, & Portuguese Asia	5,959	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
Iran	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	2,513	2,079	-
Italy	-	305	1,252	492	2,436	5,800	2,705	545	-	2,756
Belgium & Luxembourg	404	0	0	-	917	1,634	3,239	6,942	2,487	547
Switzerland	-	0	0	-	0	1,916	1,345	-	-	-
Brazil	230	0	0	-	437	-	0	-	-	3,307
Surinam	9	460	761	198	1,704	1,184	306	132	-	-
Argentina	44	0	0	-	0	-	4,134	655	-	-
Australia	-	-	0	-	-	538	3,578	3,333	222	-
United States	117	0	0	-	0	1,239	450	5,505	-	-
Other Countries	1,556	635	218	22	496	506	600	24	317	463
Total	43,497	1,777	4,116	47,216	36,971	25,282	74,934	144,260	86,830	32,322
All Types										
Burma	196,623	3,444	12,749	2,756	0	0	24,645	69,220	42,939	13,564
Thailand	77,855	35,087	138,799	143,081	39,956	46,213	108,718	159,461	74,159	19,879
Indonesia	35,780	2,272	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Australia	0	0	-	-	0	538	3,578	3,333	222	1,116
Iran	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	6,933	2,079	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,501	0	-	183	2,646	4,235	3,239	6,942	2,487	2,172
Switzerland	3	0	-	-	796	2,363	1,570	0	-	-
Italy	0	6,629	15,853	23,133	12,639	26,365	8,069	11,138	5,112	3,184
Other Europe	712	58	291	110	692	3,635	2,681	0	-	-
United States	5,846	3	-	-	0	1,239	917	5,505	-	-
Surinam	31	1,186	761	198	4,872	3,823	306	366	-	1,607
Argentina	44	0	-	-	0	0	6,307	2,610	871	-
Egypt	33,754	3,504	17,523	-	0	0	218	3,056	-	-
Other Countries	26,214	559	1,355	36	736	179	4,484	1,394	742	1/7,864
Total	378,363	52,742	187,331	169,497	62,337	88,590	164,732	269,958	128,611	49,386

1/ Includes 3,084,000 pounds from Uruguay.

Compiled from official sources

NETHERLANDS: Rice exports, by country of destination and by classification, January-March 1956, with comparisons

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-March 1955	January-March 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Semi-milled										
Liberia	2,138	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	946	0	0	7	225	7	0	123	0	0
Total	3,084	0	0	7	225	7	0	123	0	0
Milled-whole										
Belgium & Luxembourg	8,784	65	326	2,022	73	60	119	408	-	-
United Kingdom	3,547	-	-	-	-	5,322	4,804	13,375	5,227	2,094
Western Germany	24,616	10,655	51,879	26,352	2,405	6,281	12,694	13,929	2,487	3,261
Austria	3,113	-	-	99	2,136	785	3,796	3,788	985	946
Denmark	518	20	101	84	4,855	4,334	939	1,276	284	-
Ireland	816	12	60	196	2,304	1,166	716	862	333	-
Greece	6,872	-	-	-	-	-	2,308	1,984	1,526	542
Sweden	4,377	36	179	1,012	2,002	3,153	1,709	4,048	542	333
Switzerland	5,425	30	148	240	117	-	536	1,041	170	-
U.S.S.R. and Satellites	15,505	-	-	77	3,907	5,456	291	-	-	-
Other Europe	10,689	34	172	2,258	981	2,262	611	503	-	346
French West Africa	512	-	-	-	-	137	897	844	238	-
French Camerouns	-	-	-	-	-	765	1,058	1,986	752	985
Gold Coast	-	-	-	282	104	137	326	1,607	287	763
Other Africa	10,212	-	-	302	2,577	1,459	518	1,038	-	346
Canada	1,073	-	-	3,516	-	68	364	798	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	366	-	-	341	1,810	163	342
Netherlands Antilles	1,604	-	-	2,235	1,232	1,825	368	659	212	-
Other Western Hemisphere	21,827	106	529	4,775	295	573	163	366	-	-
Other countries	11,107	28	138	159	2,621	1,063	163	230	176	1,195
Total	131,500	11,188	54,540	44,892	27,088	34,987	33,519	51,264	13,686	11,153
Broken										
United Kingdom	6,252	-	-	-	-	-	46	946	273	-
Western Germany	1,239	664	3,322	619	2,465	531	-	2,784	437	1,975
United States	37,444	-	-	31,876	9,502	19,848	20,121	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	8,951	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	418	8	12	54	94	50	55	55	26	128
Total	53,327	718	3,530	42,414	14,226	25,659	20,288	6,698	1,144	2,630

Continued

NETHERLANDS: Rice exports, by country of destination and by classification, January-March 1956, with comparisons

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-March 1955	January-March 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
All types										
United States	38,432	0	-	31,876	9,502	19,848	20,121	0	-	-
Western Germany	1/25,855	11,319	55,201	26,971	4,870	6,812	12,694	16,713	2,924	5,236
United Kingdom	9,813	0	-	77	0	5,322	4,850	14,321	5,500	2,094
Sweden	4,406	36	179	1,012	2,002	3,197	1,709	4,378	542	333
Austria	3,269	0	-	265	2,355	2,030	3,796	5,172	1,393	946
Greece	6,872	0	-	-	0	0	2,308	1,984	1,526	542
U.S.S.R. and Satellites	17,506	0	-	-	3,906	5,456	0	0	-	-
Denmark	783	20	101	84	6,415	4,656	939	1,596	284	196
Ireland	1,073	12	60	287	2,634	1,367	783	979	333	-
Switzerland	6,203	36	148	240	117	0	536	1,314	170	-
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,575	104	522	2,681	128	392	119	500	-	-
Norway	1,769	0	-	1,093	26	1,955	456	183	-	-
Yugoslavia	3,754	0	-	-	0	0	291	0	-	-
Finland	2,060	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	1,604	0	-	2,235	1,321	1,825	368	659	212	-
Liberia	3,451	0	-	-	2,183	0	0	0	-	-
British West Africa	7,329	0	-	-	104	137	518	2,169	-	331
Spanish West Africa	4,896	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
French Cameroun	0	0	-	-	0	765	1,058	1,986	-	985
French North & W. Africa	4,471	0	-	-	0	2,548	1,005	1,572	238	-
Portuguese Guinea	1,220	0	-	-	602	0	0	0	-	-
Other Africa	1,541	202	1,008	1,501	1,063	1,230	293	148	518	1,109
Bolivia	2,193	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Chile	3,279	0	-	-	295	0	0	0	-	-
Colombia	7,404	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-
Venezuela	5,080	106	529	2,002	0	0	0	0	-	-
Syria	20	0	-	-	1,091	0	0	0	-	-
Israel and Palestine	647	0	-	-	1,036	141	798	712	304	-
Indonesia	0	0	-	8,951	0	0	35	0	-	-
Other countries	12,406	71	322	8,038	1,889	2,972	1,128	3,699	886	2,011
Total	187,911	11,906	58,070	87,313	41,539	60,653	53,805	58,085	14,830	13,783

1/ Germany

Compiled from official sources.

went to 13 European countries. Lesser amounts were shipped to 8 countries in Africa and to 5 countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Rice exports during the first quarter of 1956 were nearly up to the level of the corresponding months of 1955. Western Germany and the United Kingdom continued to be the principal markets.

Even though increased quantities of rice available on the world market in 1955 for the first time since World War II resulted in some price reductions, rice consumption per capita in the Netherlands is not returning rapidly to the prewar level. The average diet in that country with respect to rice is reported to have changed as compared with prewar years. Rice paps, a type of porridge made with rice, milk, and sugar, formerly served as a main dish, has apparently nearly disappeared from Dutch menus.

The Netherlands is the only country in Europe where rice is free of import duty. To afford rice millers some protection, milled rice is imported under quotas. The quota for 1955 from dollar areas was $1,000,000, but total imports from these countries reached only $130,000. The 1956 quota from dollar areas was fixed at $1,040,000.

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FR 8-56 November 13, 1956

NEW RECORD WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST FOR 1956-57

World rice production in 1956-57 (August-July) is expected to reach a new high record, according to the first estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service. World rice acreage increased 2 percent over last year's previous record, and so far weather has been generally favorable for production.

Total output of rough rice in 1956-57 is forecast at 431,800 million pounds as compared with the previous record of 424,400 million pounds in the preceding season. This estimate is 10 percent above average production in the 5-year, 1950-51/54-55, period; and is 22 percent more than average in the immediate postwar, 1945-46/49-50, period.

World rice acreage expected to be harvested in 1956-57 is estimated at 269 million acres, an increase of 6 million acres over last year's record. This estimate is 13 million acres more than average in the 1950-51/54-55 period, and is 35 million acres larger than in the immediate postwar average period.

Principal increases in rice acreage are in Asia, where about 93 percent of the world rice crop is harvested. A larger acreage is forecast also for South America. Rice acreages of North America and Europe are slightly less, and that of Africa is about the same as in 1955-56.

Larger rice crops are expected to be harvested in Pakistan, China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippine Republic, Egypt and Brazil. Production decreased in Japan and Ceylon, and under average growing conditions, Taiwan's crop will be below last year's record. Production declined in the United States and Italy.

Pakistan increased rice acreage about 3 percent and weather has been more favorable this year, so that production will be above the 1955-56 crop which was reduced by floods. Outlook for the Indian rice harvest was good until recent floods damaged the crop in northeast India, and it now appears that the outturn will not exceed that of last year, and may possibly be less.

China apparently succeeded in increasing rice acreage in 1956. Even under below-average climatic conditions, the rice crop of that country would exceed that of 1955.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1945-46 to 1954-55, annual 1954-55 to 1956-57 (August-July) 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1954-55	1955-56 2/	1956-57 2/	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1954-55	1955-56 2/	1956-57 2/	1945-46 to 1949-50	1950-51 to 1954-55	1954-55	1955-56 2/	1956-57 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA															
El Salvador	41	44	49	50	-	1,402	1,430	1,520	1,440	-	57.5	62.9	74.5	72.0	-
Guatemala	18	21	20	24	22	944	1,043	1,075	1,050	1,045	17.0	21.9	21.5	25.2	23.0
Honduras	31	30	27	30	-	777	863	741	900	-	24.1	25.9	20.0	27.0	-
Mexico	190	235	222	284	320	1,731	1,574	1,687	1,637	1,625	328.9	369.9	374.6	465.0	520.0
Panama	124	180	204	214	-	1,173	1,159	1,066	1,007	-	145.5	208.7	217.4	215.6	-
United States	1,690	2,068	2,550	1,826	1,602	2,100	2,419	2,517	2,932	2,822	3,548.5	5,002.6	6,419.3	5,353.2	4,521.5
Cuba	114	174	230	330	330	1,333	1,839	1,739	1,439	1,364	152.0	320.0	400.0	475.0	450.0
Dominican Republic	100	112	119	117	112	1,373	1,703	1,910	1,915	1,875	137.3	190.7	227.3	224.0	210.0
Jamaica	6	10	20	23	29	1,717	1,710	1,700	1,739	1,724	10.3	17.1	34.0	40.0	50.0
Total	2,479	3,082	3,637	3,089	2,947	-	-	-	-	-	4,623.6	6,498.6	8,051.5	7,145.0	6,423.5
EUROPE															
France	7	43	48	51	57	2,586	3,435	2,394	3,491	3,509	18.1	147.7	114.9	178.0	200.0
Greece	9	44	53	45	28	2,167	3,152	3,570	3,000	3,571	19.5	138.7	189.2	135.0	100.0
Italy	305	409	440	416	355	4,357	4,600	4,355	4,552	4,592	1,328.9	1,881.4	1,916.2	1,893.5	1,630.0
Portugal	53	80	88	93	98	3,013	3,790	3,615	3,925	3,571	159.7	303.2	318.1	365.0	350.0
Spain	129	160	175	152	173	4,358	3,987	5,047	5,263	5,318	562.2	637.9	883.2	800.0	920.0
Yugoslavia	7	10	19	19	20	1,414	2,750	2,995	3,016	2,645	9.9	27.5	56.9	57.3	52.9
Total countries shown	510	746	823	776	731	-	-	-	-	-	2,098.3	3,136.4	3,478.5	3,428.8	3,252.9
Other Europe	49	141	212	218	211	-	-	-	-	-	103.2	282.5	350.7	268.2	345.0
Total Europe	559	887	1,035	994	942	-	-	-	-	-	2,201.5	3,418.9	3,829.2	3,697.0	3,597.9
ASIA															
Iran	539	557	618	600	620	1,613	1,750	1,877	1,183	1,774	869.3	974.9	1,160.0	710.0	1,100.0
Iraq	643	545	625	400	600	993	1,151	1,256	775	1,250	638.4	627.2	785.0	310.0	750.0
Syria	19	12	15	10	7	2,026	2,200	2,793	2,340	2,857	38.5	26.4	41.9	23.4	20.0
Turkey	56	99	115	69	121	2,905	2,876	3,166	3,022	3,017	162.7	284.7	364.1	208.5	365.0
Burma	8,500	10,780	11,080	11,000	11,400	1,235	1,289	1,334	1,309	1,316	10,500.0	13,900.0	14,785.0	14,400.0	15,000.0
Ceylon	890	1,061	1,252	1,200	-	1,112	1,297	1,404	1,333	-	990.0	1,375.9	1,757.5	1,600.0	-
India 3/	71,500	75,434	75,949	76,700	77,500	1,063	1,084	1,106	1,147	1,161	76,000.0	81,740.0	84,000.0	88,000.0	90,000.0
Indochina 3/ 4/:															
Cambodia	2,298	2,748	2,700	2,300	-	798	1,075	889	1,054	-	1,833.1	2,955.0	2,400.0	2,425.0	-
Laos	1,500	1,391	1,200	1,500	-	650	697	646	733	-	975.0	970.0	775.0	1,100.0	-
South Vietnam	3,037	3,440	3,820	4,000	-	1,103	1,223	1,204	1,150	-	3,349.2	4,208.4	4,600.0	4,600.0	-
Indonesia	15,070	15,929	16,190	16,000	-	1,281	1,448	1,493	1,547	-	19,300.0	23,057.3	24,170.0	24,750.0	
Japan	7,100	7,423	7,507	7,608	7,600	3,462	3,394	3,326	4,273	3,816	24,580.3	25,190.0	24,970.6	32,505.4	29,000.0
Korea	2,676	2,550	2,750	2,691	2,711	2,211	2,569	2,618	2,601	2,582	5,916.4	6,550.0	7,200.0	7,000.0	7,000.0
Malaya	831	836	867	854	850	1,362	1,739	1,684	1,739	1,824	1,132.1	1,453.4	1,460.1	1,485.5	1,550.0
China	54,400	59,200	61,440	62,100	64,000	2,316	2,259	2,163	2,343	2,312	126,000.0	133,730.0	132,900.0	145,500.0	148,000.0

ASIA (Continued)															
Nepal	3,200	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,300	750	757	785	831	830	2,400.0	2,460.0	2,550.0	2,700.0	2,740.0
Pakistan 3/	21,664	23,226	23,700	23,500	24,200	1,241	1,206	1,193	1,128	1,248	26,889.2	28,006.4	28,266.0	26,500.0	30,200.0
Philippine Republic	4,963	6,264	6,562	6,694	6,935	998	1,054	1,076	1,066	1,084	4,952.8	6,603.3	7,061.0	7,135.2	7,518.9
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,638	1,912	1,801	1,935	-	1,829	2,388	2,536	2,722	-	2,996.7	4,565.0	4,567.0	5,266.4	-
Thailand	1[illegible],211	13,153	11,178	13,337	14,000	1,173	1,162	1,126	1,215	1,236	11,978.4	15,281.2	12,586.1	16,200.0	17,300.0
Total	218,970	238,011	238,539	244,158	250,052	-	-	-	-	-	331,452.4	364,323.7	367,345.7	393,514.3	400,522.9
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	102	140	136	141	-	2,674	2,815	2,793	2,567	-	272.7	394.1	379.9	362.0	-
Brazil	4,290	5,362	6,206	5,800	-	1,423	1,340	1,328	1,310	-	6,105.7	7,182.5	8,239.6	7,600.0	-
British Guiana	97	134	150	147	-	2,343	2,143	2,400	2,381	-	227.3	287.2	360.0	350.0	-
Chile	79	68	74	70	-	2,578	2,507	2,781	1,729	-	203.7	170.5	205.8	121.0	-
Colombia	300	404	450	465	-	1,342	1,445	1,444	1,538	-	402.6	583.6	650.0	715.0	-
Ecuador	203	158	155	145	-	1,768	1,823	1,858	1,724	-	359.0	288.0	288.0	250.0	-
Paraguay	14	23	28	-	-	2,043	1,817	1,964	-	-	28.6	41.8	55.0	-	-
Peru	120	154	166	158	-	3,022	3,518	3,387	3,576	-	362.6	541.7	562.2	565.0	-
Surinam	41	48	52	53	-	2,490	2,638	2,827	2,823	-	102.1	126.6	147.0	149.6	-
Uruguay 3/	29	38	46	43	-	2,855	3,089	3,259	3,326	-	82.8	117.4	149.9	143.0	-
Venezuela	50	100	155	135	110	1,100	1,206	1,387	1,222	1,227	55.0	120.6	215.0	165.0	135.0
Total	5,355	6,669	7,663	7,224	7,512	-	-	-	-	-	8,246.3	9,913.2	11,316.4	10,520.6	11,210.0
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	342	410	430	-	-	813	915	919	-	-	278.0	375.0	395.0	-	-
Egypt	732	539	633	623	725	3,347	3,394	3,894	4,635	4,634	2,450.3	1,829.3	2,464.6	2,887.5	3,360.0
French Morocco	1	10	18	-	-	700	3,660	3,672	-	-	0.7	36.6	66.1	-	-
Madagascar	1,433	1,700	1,750	-	-	1,174	1,294	1,343	-	-	1,682.6	2,200.0	2,350.0	-	-
Total	6,469	7,070	7,455	7,480	7,521	-	-	-	-	-	7,430.5	7,928.2	9,056.4	9,276.3	9,739.7
OCEANIA															
Australia	31	37	39	41	40	4,042	4,603	5,472	4,744	4,625	125.3	170.3	213.4	194.5	185.0
Fiji	32	35	35	-	-	1,894	1,649	1,629	-	-	60.6	57.7	57.0	-	-
Total	98	108	109	112	111	-	-	-	-	-	221.6	268.0	308.4	291.5	282.0
World total	233,930	255,827	258,438	263,057	269,085	-	-	-	-	-	354,175.9	392,350.6	399,907.6	424,444.7	431,776.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Estimates for Center and North Vietnam included in world totals only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States officers, results of office research and other information.

Total production of Thailand and Burma is estimated at 32.3 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 30.6 million pounds in the preceding year. Though crop estimates of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos are not available, weather has been such that total rice production of those countries may be around 8 percent above that in 1955-56.

The Philippine Republic has succeeded in further expanding rice production. The record acreage this season is 4 percent larger than last year's previous record, and good weather so far is expected to result in bumper yields per acre for that country. Rice acreage in Malaya is expected to approximate that of the year before, and growing conditions so far are improved as compared with 1955-56.

Japan's near-record rice outturn is second only to last year's phenomenal crop. The harvested acreage was about the same as in 1955, and average per-acre yields were very good. Korea's rice crop is reported to be about the same as in 1955.

Good rice crops are also being harvested in the Near East following the short crops of last year that were reduced by lack of water. The harvests of Iran and Iraq are nearly up to the peak outturn of 2 years before, and are substantially above average. Turkey planted a record rice acreage and the crop is about the same as the previous largest production of 2 years earlier.

Egypt increased rice acreage about 16 percent this year. Though the acreage of 725,000 acres is less than the previous high level of 816,000 acres in 1948, the 1956 rice crop is a record one due to improved methods of production.

Although the rice production of Western Europe in 1956 declined from the preceding year, it is 4 percent above the 1950-54 average, and 55 percent more than in the immediate postwar (1945-49) average period. Italy and Greece reduced rice acreage 15 and 39 percent, respectively. Yields per acre of Italy are reported to be about average, and production is substantially less than in 1955. Though good weather resulted in high rice yields, the crop of Greece is the smallest since 1950 because of the drop in acreage.

Other countries in Western Europe increased rice acreage. Spain's acreage was nearly up to the record of 2 years earlier, and because of unusually good yields being harvested, a record crop is expected. France is harvesting a record crop from a record acreage. The production of Portugal is reported to be slightly under that of the year before.

The rice acreage of North America declined 5 percent and production is 10 percent less than in 1955. The largest reduction is in the United States, where marketing quotas were imposed to restrict acreage. The rice area was cut about 37 percent from the peak of 1954 to about the average of the 1945-49 period. Rice production in the Dominican Republic was reduced by drought.

Mexico increased rice acreage 13 percent. From this area, which is sharply above the previous record acreage of the year before, Mexico is expected to produce a very large rice crop. Jamaica is continuing to expand rice acreage, so the record crop of that country will be markedly above the previous high of last year.

A new series for Cuban rice acreage and production is being incorporated in this crop summary. The Cuban rice acreage of recent years is believed to have expanded to a greater extent that was generally realized, particularly of upland rice. This would result in some decline in the average yield per acre. Though growers report an expected increase in acreage in 1956-57, the dry weather this year and the occurrence of a disease in foreign varieties is expected to reduce the acreage harvested and yield per acre to some extent.

Much of South America's rice crop of 1956-57 is yet to be planted. Indications are that acreage will be increased in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Growers in Argentina are expected to reduce rice plantings. Acreage was reduced substantially in Venezuela, and production is the smallest in 3 years.

The outlook for rice in Australia this season is not entirely favorable. Floods at the time of planting resulted in a moderate decrease in acreage in principal growing areas, and attempts were being made to offset this decline by increases in other areas. Rice acreage in the new rice area of the Northern Territory will amount to about 2,000 acres. Most of the rice produced there will be retained for seed for future plantings.

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TRENDS IN WORLD RICE IMPORTS AMONG PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS

World rice imports in 1956 are expected to be at a postwar record level. Total imports of rice in principal importing countries during the first half of the year were substantially above those in the like period of 1955. Under present commitments, larger imports into these areas are also indicated in the last half of 1956.

The principal importers of rice will continue to take relatively large quantities in 1957, according to known agreements and programs. Rice consumption has been increasing in importing countries during recent years due largely to availabilities of supplies at lower prices.

The 11 leading rice-importing countries included in this statement usually account for around 70 percent of world trade in rice. Indications are that rice imports have increased also in many lesser importing countries. Over 100 countries other than those listed in the following table normally import rice for consumption.

RICE (in terms of milled): Imports into principal importing countries, 1952-55, January-June 1956

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-June 1955	January-June 1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Indonesia	1,673	789	503	279	15	920
India	1,617	425	1,442	612	611	67
Pakistan	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	220
Japan	2,157	2,379	3,158	2,816	1,539	1,218
Malaya	1,162	1,205	708	1,207	506	634
Ceylon	894	904	887	849	425	377
Hong Kong	522	687	230	542	275	350
Philippine Republic	139	2/	94	140	68	52
Cuba	475	562	435	250	81	134
Netherlands	62	89	165	270	214	90
Western Germany	129	205	176	240	110	131
Total	8,830	7,245	7,798	7,205	3,844	4,193
World total	11,035	9,642	10,080	10,753	-	-

1/ Exports exceeded imports. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

The large importers of rice known to be taking greater quantities in 1956 are Indonesia, India, Hong Kong, Cuba, and Western Germany. Pakistan is also importing a heavy volume in 1956 compared with sizable exports in 1955.

Rice import requirements of Indonesia in 1956 are about 1,650 million pounds of milled rice, according to a September announcement of that Government. This is the largest quantity required since 1952 and compares with imports in 1955 of 279 million pounds. The import requirements of that country may be even larger in 1957, if production is not increased.

Though an endeavor has been made to increase rice acreage in recent years, the size of the crop is largely dependent on climatic conditions during the planting and growing season. The main crop is harvested from May to August, but some rice is produced in every month of the year.

INDONESIA: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-June 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-June 1955	January-June 1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	416	469	345	192	7	383
Thailand	505	121	119	85	7	251
Indochina	153	88	106	1	1	2
United States	88	112	0	0	0	0
Brazil	344	0	0	0	0	117
Italy	65	5	0	0	0	157
Taiwan (Formosa)	40	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	1/ 77	24	0	1	2/	10
Total	1,688	819	570	279	15	920

1/ Includes 40 million pounds from Portugal, and 22 million pounds from Spain. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

Indonesia during the first half of 1956 imported 920 million pounds of milled rice as compared with only 15 million pounds in the same period of 1955. The principal countries of origin continued to be Burma and Thailand, and important quantities were also imported from Italy and Brazil. Under a P.L. 480 agreement with the United States, Indonesia in the first quarter of 1956 contracted to purchase 551 million pounds of U.S. rice by the end of 1956.

Purchase contract prices of rice imported into Indonesia in the first quarter were as follows: Burma, Ngasein, SMS, 42 percent broken; f.o.b., $4.28 per 100 pounds; Thailand, Siam White, 25 percent broken, f.o.b., $4.58 per 100 pounds; Italy, Originario milled, 25 percent broken, f.o.b., $4.38 per 100 pounds; and the United States (P.L. 480) No. 5, f.a.s., $6.03 per 100 pounds.

INDIA: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-August 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	January-August 1/	
					1955	1956 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	842	336	3/1,400	549	549	57
Thailand	412	9	8	3	3	0
Pakistan	31	51	4/	59	59	0
China	331	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	29	34	0	0	0
Total	1,617	425	1,442	611	611	57

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Government imports. 3/ Approximate. 4/ If any included in other countries.

Compiled from various sources.

Rice imports into India in 1956 are expected by the Government to be around 1 billion pounds as compared with an estimated 611 million pounds in 1955. No rice imports were reported in the first half of 1956. All imports in July and August of 57 million pounds were from Burma.

Imports of rice from September to December 1956, however, are expected to be about 930 million pounds. The quantities anticipated and sources are as follows: Burma, 580 million pounds; China, 134 million pounds, and the United States, 220 million pounds (P.L. 480).

Because of increasing commodity prices, the Indian Government in the first part of 1956 instituted a policy of making long-term contracts for the importation of grains in order to increase supplies. The first such arrangement with respect to rice was with Burma in May, whereby India is to import 2 million tons (4.4 billion pounds) over a 5-year period, with 300,000 tons (660 million pounds) to be imported in the first year at $4.25 per 100 pounds; 500,000 tons (1.1 billion pounds) in the second year (1957) at $4.12 per 100 pounds; the same amount in the third year at $4.00 per 100 pounds; and the remaining amount to be imported in the fourth and fifth years, with prices to be fixed in relation to prevailing world prices.

Under a P.L. 480 agreement of August 29, India is to import in 1957 an additional 220 million pounds of rice from the United States. Negotiations are also reported under way with Communist China involving further imports from that country.

Pakistan's short rice crop of 1955-56 (harvested mainly in December) made it imperative that large quantities be imported into that country this year. The amount scheduled for import in calendar year 1956 is 1,367 million pounds in terms of milled rice, according to the import program of October 1956. Despite the fact that the 1956-57 crop is above average, Pakistan expects to continue large rice imports in 1957 in order to build up stocks.

Over half of planned imports into Pakistan in 1956 are being taken from the United States. Twenty-two percent is being supplied by Burma, and 10 percent by Communist China. Rice is being imported also from Thailand and Italy. Sixty million pounds are being received from India as loan or as gift rice, and 45 million pounds were presented by the U.S.S.R. as a gift.

These large imports of rice into Pakistan represent a reversal in the direction of the rice trade of that country. Rice exports out of Pakistan in 1955 amounted to 481 million pounds. Furthermore, commitments made in 1955 and exported in the first part of 1956 totaled 115 million pounds. Although Pakistan since 1947 has imported rice following poor rice crops and exported when crops were good, the tendency in recent years has been toward increasing quantities becoming available for export.

EAST PAKISTAN: Rice (milled) procurement program, 1956
(as of October 1956)

Country of origin	Quantity delivered by September 30	Balance to be delivered	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States	272	427	699
Ceylon	1	1	2
India	56	4	60
U.S.S.R.	45	0	45
Burma	134	173	307
Communist China	40	103	143
Thailand	0	56	56
Italy	0	45	45
Others	9	0	9
Total	557	810	1,367

Source: Ministry of Food, Government of Pakistan.

Japan continues to be the largest importer of rice, but imports in 1956 will be the smallest since 1950. Rice imports in the first half of the year were down 21 percent as compared with the same period of 1955, and the import rate is expected to be even lower through the remainder of the fiscal year (April-March, 1956-57).

Planned purchases of foreign rice during the last half of the fiscal year (October-March) were revised downward in the October program by more than one-half. Whereas the first plan was for 1,230,000 metric tons (1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds), the October budget provides for purchases of only 594,000 tons, as follows: short grain, 180,000 metric tons; long grain, 371,000; and broken rice, 43,000.

JAPAN: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-August 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	January-August 1/ 1955	January-August 1/ 1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Thailand	699	935	837	764	735	224
Burma	278	440	721	536	536	584
United States	607	392	762	579	373	32
Taiwan	135	119	96	419	248	88
Pakistan	15	120	52	0	0	0
Communist China	2/	0	166	273	109	153
Indochina	0	84	102	0	0	0
Italy	239	61	148	145	78	71
Spain	103	84	107	63	0	126
Egypt	0	0	0	23	0	78
Uruguay	10	5	21	0	0	34
Peru	0	21	47	0	0	0
Ecuador	58	0	62	0	0	0
Nicaragua	3	8	6	0	0	0
Australia	2/	0	0	14	0	1
Other countries	10	110	31	0	0	0
Total	2,157	2,379	3,158	2,816	2,079	1,391

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Compiled from trade sources.

Decreased rice imports in 1956 and the first part of 1957 are due to Japan's bumper harvests of rice in October 1955 and 1956. Even though imports are less, the per capita rice consumption of Japan during 1956 is estimated to have increased approximately 9 percent as compared with 1955 because of greater domestic supplies.

Malaya in the January-July period of 1956 increased rice imports 18 percent as compared with the same months of 1955. Rice stocks in the Federation on August 1 were reported low, and the Government was negotiating for imports from Thailand and Burma, suppliers of 97 percent of rice imports in the first 7 months of the year.

In endeavoring to purchase rice from those countries, it was found that in Thailand, smaller quantities were coming into the Bangkok mills from up-country, with growers wanting higher prices, and that Burma's export supplies were in strong demand in some other importing countries, all of which tended to hold up prices.

Rice prices in Malaya in recent months have been the highest in 2 seasons, with the price of domestic rice being higher than that of imported rice, which has remained steady during the year.

MALAYA: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-July 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-July 1/	
					1955	1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	157	260	16	330	132	162
India	0	0	2/	22	10	12
Indochina, States of	79	88	16	12	12	3/
Pakistan	0	2/	1	18	2/	7
China	0	2/	0	2	0	3/
Thailand	926	856	675	823	473	558
Other countries	0	1	2/	2/	2/	2
Total	1,162	1,205	708	1,207	627	741

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Insignificant, if any.

Source: Malayan Statistics.

Ceylon's rice imports in the first half of 1956 were 11 percent below those of January-June 1955. Large carry-over stocks at the beginning of 1956, together with rice imported under contract from Communist China and Burma, have resulted in the issuance of larger rice rations in Ceylon. In 1956, however, both the February-March and September harvests were diminished by drought. Though planned supplies from domestic and imported rice are reported ample for the increased rate of rations begun in mid-1956, the reduction in domestic output points to a decline in stocks and to a probable increase in import requirements in 1957.

CEYLON: Rice (milled) imports, by country of origin, January-June 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-June	
					1955	1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	496	315	374	416	118	238
India	1/	1/	2	65	33	1
Indochina	51	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	34	0	0	27	27	1/
Pakistan	13	0	0	72	57	1/
Communist China	80	584	480	269	190	138
Iran	1	0	31	0	0	1/
United States	134	5	0	0	0	0
Other countries	85	1/	1/	0	0	0
Total	894	904	887	849	425	377

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Source: Ceylon Customs Returns.

HONG KONG: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-July 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-July 1955	January-July 1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	36	72	1/	76	34	61
Communist China	13	5	0	81	41	69
Indochina	26	35	13	8	8	0
Thailand	406	551	211	362	234	234
Pakistan	0	0	0	3	0	21
Macao	0	1/	6	9	8	1
Malaya	0	0	0	3	0	1
United States	18	0	0	0	0	1/
Italy	18	17	0	1/	1/	0
Other	5	7	0	0	1/	1/
Total	522	687	230	542	325	387

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Source: Hong Kong Trade Statistics.

Rice imports into Hong Kong during the January-July period were 19 percent above those in the corresponding months of 1955. Local authorities in May notified the 29 approved rice importers of Hong Kong that the rice-import quota for the third quarter would remain at 146 million pounds. These importers were requested to import the total quantity, if possible, before the end of July. Rice re-exports from Hong Kong in postwar years have been negligible, as compared with heavy re-exports in prewar years.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Rice imports by country or origin, January-July 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-July 1/ 1955	January-July 1/ 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Burma	65,967	0	0	26,317	0	0
Thailand	66,026	2/	33,069	111,278	67,791	33,069
United States	7,167	2/	8	2,435	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	60,901	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	19,180
Other countries	0	2	2	1	0	0
Total	139,160	2	93,980	140,031	67,791	52,249

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

Rice in the Philippine Republic is in plentiful supply this year. A certain stability in the market is attributed to the program of the National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC) in which it maintains supplies through imports and purchases of the domestic crop. Rice imports up to August 1 of 52 million pounds were below those in the same period of 1955. Sixty-three percent of imports were from Thailand, and the remainder came from Portugal.

This imported rice is of a low-grade with a high percentage of brokens. The average cost of Thai rice was about $4.23 per 100 pounds, C&F. The Portuguese rice was part of the amount specified in an agreement for 27 million pounds of rice in exchange for Philippine sugar, on a ton-for-ton basis.

Though rice imports into Cuba during 1956 will continue well below the postwar average, they are expected to exceed the amount imported in 1955 by about 10 percent. The Cuban 1956 crop is expected to be below last year's, so that there may be a moderate increase in the import demand for rice in 1957. All rice imports continue to be taken from the United States.

CUBA: Rice imports, by country of origin, January-July 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955 1/	January-July 1/ 1955	January-July 1/ 1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	473,161	557,315	435,098	250,330	68,945	92,680
Honduras	0	597	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	2,044	0	0	0	0
Other countries	1,533	1,624	127	0	0	0
Total	474,694	561,580	435,225	250,330	68,945	92,680

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from trade sources.

NETHERLANDS: Rice imports by country of origin, January-June 1956 with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-June 1/	
					1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Burma	-	-	24,645	69,220	62,741	14,731
Thailand	39,956	46,213	108,718	159,461	133,967	45,547
Italy	12,639	26,365	8,069	11,138	6,473	5,364
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,646	4,235	3,239	6,942	3,832	4,330
Australia	-	538	3,578	3,333	1,111	1,338
Pakistan	-	-	2,240	551	-	904
Iran	-	-	-	6,933	2,282	-
United States	-	1,239	917	5,505	-	4,266
Argentina	-	-	6,307	2,610	1,955	-
Surinam	4,872	3,823	306	366	-	3,728
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	-	3,084
Brazil	437	-	-	-	-	4,960
Egypt	-	-	218	3,056	600	-
Switzerland	796	2,363	1,570	-	-	-
China	-	-	2,205	-	-	-
Other Europe	692	3,635	2,681	-	-	-
Other countries	299	179	39	843	1,377	1,962
Total	62,337	88,590	164,732	269,958	214,338	90,214

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit-en Doorvoer per Goederensoort.

Rice imports into the Netherlands in the first half of 1956 were 90 million pounds, a decline from 214 million pounds in the same period of 1955. Sixty-eight percent of total imports were broken rice, used principally for animal feed, from Thailand. Broken rice imports totaled 61 million pounds in the January-June 1956 period, a reduction from 125 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1955. Imports of this type from Thailand totaled only 56 million pounds as compared with 88 million pounds in January-June 1955.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: Rice imports by country of origin, January-June 1956, with comparisons

Country of origin	1952	1953	1954	1955	January-June 1/	
					1955	1956
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Italy	89,133	131,545	116,292	35,742	24,139	47,437
Egypt	2/	2/	3,914	72,817	44,163	29,297
Netherlands	4,685	6,622	12,063	14,783	7,559	9,426
Spain	2/	8,333	12,100	20,464	2,185	3,273
French Morocco	1,098	1,777	1,090	216	216	2/
Argentina	2/	2/	192	12,822	11,867	5,284
Colombia	9,325	25,971	581	2/	2/	2/
Chile	2/	2,981	4,184	2/	2/	2/
Surinam	9,309	9,594	9,435	11,914	8,262	7,310
Brazil	7,269	5	2/	2/	2/	2/
Thailand	2,769	267	11,851	8,200	2,879	12,676
Burma	2/	2/	2,182	54,900	6,394	15,446
Iran	2/	742	363	2/	511	205
United States	2/	2/	196	5,340	336	532
Other countries	5,530	17,102	1,450	2,407	1,126	67
Total	129,118	204,939	175,894	239,605	109,637	130,953

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "other countries".

Source: Der Aussenhandel der Bundesrepublic Deutschland.

The Republic of Germany has increased rice imports every year since 1952. Imports of rice in the first half of 1956 totaled 131 million pounds, an increase of 19 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1955. Principal sources of imports were Italy, Egypt, Burma, Thailand and the Netherlands. Significant quantities were also taken from Surinam, Argentina, and Spain.

A large proportion of rice imports into the Republic of Germany usually are semi-milled (brown, or cargo rice). Eighty-five percent of January-June imports were of this type. Total imports of semi-milled rice were 111 million pounds, principally from Italy, Egypt, Thailand, and Burma.

Imports of milled rice "polished" in the first half of 1956 of 7 million pounds were virtually all from the Netherlands. Broken rice imports totaling 12 million pounds were primarily from Burma and the Netherlands. Rice imports from the United States from January through June were only 532,000 pounds of broken rice.

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